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Tomorrow

After M.A.S.H. in Korea, the return of the Vietnam war to the television screen; the trials and tribulations of being a successful step parent; for the third time in 22 years, Turkey's generals are getting ready to return to barracks. As the countdown to the elections begins, a Special Report looks at the Turkey the military will hand back to the next civilian government.



Today



Mr Stancu Papusoiu, the Romanian whose deportation on March 16 prompted strong criticism of the Home Office. The House of Lords will debate his case tonight. (Photograph: Nicholas Brown) Unresolved questions, page 12

Sterling falls to new low

The pound recovered slightly in late trading but still closed at a record low of $1.4508, a fall of 65 points from Friday. Further falls against the dollar are widely expected in the City. Against other currencies it performed better, with its trade-weighted average steady at 78.1 Page19

Tory MEPs in chase for seats

Five Conservative members of the European Parliament are still in the running for selection as prospective candidates for Westminster constituencies, even though membership of the European Parliament has, in general, proved a handicap for aspiring Tory MPs Page 2

New president

Professor Raymond Hoffenberg, a former Cape Town doctor, barred from South Africa on political grounds in 1968, was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians of England last night.

Golden touch

Eugene Evans, aged 16, who left school last year, expects to receive £35,000 this year as a computer programme designer with a firm in Liverpool Page 3

Travel rush

French tourist offices and exchange bureaux have been besieged by travellers trying to beat the exchange controls announced by the Government as part of its austerity package Page 8

Fear for girls

West Bank doctors believe the Arab schoolgirls hit by a mystery disease inhaled toxic gas. They are particularly concerned that the symptoms are recurring Page 6

Carson banned

Willie Carson, the royal jockey, was banned from riding for six days after being found guilty of reckless riding at Ayr Page 24

Watson's prize

John Watson of Northern Ireland created formula one history as he drove his Marlboro McLaren to victory in the Long Beach Grand Prix Page 22

BL walkout fuels fears of rising union militancy

By Clifford Webb and Barrie Clement

Three thousand car workers at BL's Cowley assembly plant, Oxford, voted overwhelmingly yesterday to take immediate strike action over the withdrawal of "washing up" time.

There is growing concern in Government and motor industry circles that the strike, which stopped production of BL's new Maestro car, is further evidence of the growing militancy which some union leaders warned would occur when car sales improved and factories came under pressue to increase output.

Since the beginning of the year new car registrations have increased by 22 per cent. Some industry experts are already forecasting that 1983 will see record sales, exceeding the 1,700,000 cars sold in 1979.

Faced with this level of buoyancy BL, Ford and Vauxhall are all attempting to step up production. This is being done mainly by introducing more efficient working practices and cutting out time-wasting such as the three-minute "washing up" period.

By running production lines to the end of each shift, saving six minutes each on day and night shifts, Austin-Rover management hope to increase weekly output by 100 cars to 4,100. During the past two years "washing up" time has been successfully abolished at all Austin-Rover factories except Cowley.

It has never been part of any official agreement but has operated for so long that most Cowley workers believe it has become established by "custom and practice".

The abrasive years of Sir Michael Edwardes's charimanship saw BL's work force fall from 190,000 to less than 100,000, and factory closures came thick and fast. Militant shop stewards saw their power base destroyed.

Now Austin-Rover is recruiting aganin at its two main car plants, Cowley and Longbridge. Management is prepared to increase manning levels, for the first time since the early 1970s.

That is the sign the militants have been waiting for. Almost overnight it has strengthened their hand in dealing with management.

The need to settle the strike quickly and take advantage of Ford's troubles is clearly in the mind of Mr Harold Musgrove, Austin-Rover's chairman. He now has the models to do it.

Since it was launched on March 1, 6,200 Maestros have been sold, giving it the best first month's sales of any new car in Britain. Its stablemate, the Metro, is the best selling British car, taking more than 10 per cent of the market.

Production of the Metro and the Mini is being increased at Longbridge by a total of 500 a week, and 100 new workers are being recruited.

But last night a colleague of Mr Musgrove's said: "Those who suggest that the temptation to settle quickly will lead to a compromise forget that Harold was at the sharp end of the battle to restore discipline to the shop floor."

"He knows perhaps better than anyone else what a terrible legacy he inherited from weak managements. What is more, he has demonstrated to the ordinary worker that by remaining at his bench instead of walking out on every two-bit issue he can double his pay over the year as a whole, taking into account bonus payments of up to £30 a week."

Support for the strike surprized the workers' leaders as well as the management.

Mr Douglas Hobbs, convenor for the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union, said: "In all my 23 years here I have never before seen such a decisive vote for a strike."

Union leaders emphasized that the walkout was not only about the loss of washing-up time. Mr Robert Fryer, senior shop steward of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the high vote was a sign that workers were fed up with the way they had been treated in recent months.

Union officials accuse BL of using "autocratic and heavy-handed tactics" in their efforts to boost production.

Mr Brian Fox, managing director for Austin Rover, said: "All we ask is that our workers honour their contracts and stick to agreements. There is no agreement that they stop work early."



Sydney welcome: The Royal couple at the hall

Tory MPs join MacGregor fee protests

By Philip Webster and Edward Townsend

A storm of protest from the Opposition benches and strong criticism from some Conservative backbenchers greeted the well-trailed announcement in the Commons yesterday of the appointment of Mr Ian MacGregor as the full time chairman of the National Coal Board from the end of August.

MPs on both sides voiced anger and dismay that the Government was paying a new £1.5m "transfer fee" to Lazard Freres, the New York-based investment bank, to retain the services of Mr MacGregor, the first choice of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, on top of the fee of up to £1,825,000 for his three years as chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

Mr MacGregor has been appointed for three years, from September 1, at a starting salary of £59,325 a year, the same as Mr Norman Siddall, the outgoing NCB chairman, who has made clear to the Government that he would retire this year because of ill health.

As head of BSC, Mr MacGregor has received a salary of £48,500 and has waived two annual increments. Recently, the Government appointed Mr Graham Day as next chairman of British Shipbuilders, at a salary of £80,00. A successor for Mr MacGregor at British Steel has yet to be announced.

The Tribune Group of left-wing Labour MPs last night called for the appointment of Mr MacGregor to be referred to the Commons Public Accounts Committee, to investigate whether Mr MacGregor will benefit from the payment to Lazard Freres, and to question how he can be regarded as a full-time chairman while apparently receiving remuneration for other part-time posts.

Further pridictable protests came from Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers and Mr Bill Sirs, for the steel workers.

Mr Lawson, announcing the appointment, said that Mr MacGregor had led the BSC through a period of intense difficulty for the steel industry. Last year, for the first time, BSC's productivity came close to the best levels of its European competitors.

Mr MacGregor's experience as former chairman of the American Amax metals and mining group, had demonstrated that he was admirably equipped for the job.

The £1.5m fee was substantial but it matched what the coal board was losing every day, Mr Lawson said.

Mr MacGregor's objectives would be to oversee the earliest practicable return to profitability.

The transfer fee will be paid as a lump sum to Lazard rather than, as in the case of the steel contract, in two tranches to be decided by an independent performance review committee. Mr MacGregor, who has retained his link with *Lazard* since 1980 as a limited partner, will not receive direct payments from the fees.

As reservations were expressed in the Commons on the grounds of Mr MacGregor's age (he will be 71 in September), the Labour Party gave a clear warning that it might terminate the contract. Earlier, in a radio interview, Mr Merlyn Rees, Labour's industry and employment coordinator, had said that a Labour government would be tempted to find somebody else for the job.

But the number of Conservative MPs voicing their disquiet was striking. Sir William Clark, chairman of the Tory backbench finance committee, who is regarded as a loyalist, said that if it had been known the appointment was to cost £500,000 a year surely someone in top management in Britain could have been found on those terms.

Parliament, page 4
Cartoon, page 2

Whistler paintings stolen from church

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

Brompton Oratory, in London, one of the Roman Catholic Church's leading cultural centres in Britain, was robbed at the weekend of some of its priceless treasures.

The main loss was a triptych by Rex Whistler, painted on canvas and representing the English martyrs Sir Thomas More and John Fisher, and other sixteenth-century martyrs. Father Michael Napier, of the Oratory, said yesterday that the work had been commissioned for the altar in St Wilfrid's Chapel in 1938 and was unusual because it was Whistler's only religious work.

"I suppose it is worth several thousands of pounds, but it is well known and therefore difficult to put a price on because it is unsalable", he said.

Sir Thomas More, on the Whistler triptych

The thieves also took one of a pair of sixteenth-century wooden panels, depicting "The presentation in the Temple" from the Chapel of St Patrick. They left behind the second panel, which depicted "The Circumcision".

The panels, attributed to the Flemish artist Frans Floris (1517-1570) measure about 6ft by 2½ft and are very heavy.

"It seems that the thieves had so much difficulty detaching the first panel that they had no time to take the other", Father Napier said.

The three canvas panels of the Whistler triptych were about 4ft high, with the side panels – one depicting Sir Thomas More and the other John Fisher – 1ft wide and the central panel 2ft wide.

The thieves are thought to have entered the church before it was locked up on Saturday. An unbolted door found on Sunday morning indicated their escape route. Police said last night that they were investigating the theft.

Argentine relatives may visit Falklands

By David Cross

The British Government last night overcame its doubts and agreed in principle to let a group of relatives of Argentine soldiers who died during last year's war in the Falklands to visit their graves.

But the Foreign Office said in a statement that the visit would go ahead only under certain conditions. These included a stipulation that the visit would have to be entirely humanitarian in nature and organized and supervised entirely by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The statement said that the British Government's agreement in principle had already been transmitted to the ICRC and discussions were already in train about details of a possible trip. The Government also reiterated its earlier offer to the Argentine Government to return the bodies of their servicemen at present buried on the Falklands.

The British first heard of Argentine plans to request a visit for relatives of their war casualties in February. The idea was not particularly palatable because the request for a visit came from an organization calling itself the Centre of Volunteers for the Fatherland. The group was formed by civilians who volunteered to fight during the conflict in the south Atlantic.

Since British forces recaptured the islands last year the group has concentrated on propaganda and the British have clearly been worried that this was the prime motive behind the request for a visit to the Falkland Islands. This explains why the British are now insisting on strict conditions for the visit.

According to Senor Osvaldo Destefanis, the president of the group, at least 40 relatives have expressed interest in going to the Falklands. There are believed to be more than 250 Argentine soldiers buried on the islands. He has insisted that his motive is purely humanitarian.

● BUENOS AIRES. – Yesterday's 24-hour general strike against the junta's economic policies succeeded in paralysing the country despite being declared illegal at the last moment, Andrew Thompson writes.

The strike was called by the two wings of the organised labour movement and supported by the Transport Workers Union which controls bus and underground services in Buenos Aires.

First reports indicated that stoppages were even more effective than during the general strike of December 6 last year. Then, about 80 per cent of the country's ecomomic activities were halted.

Yesterday there was no public transport in Buenos Aires and most shops and offices remained closed. Essential services operated with skeleton staffing

Sydney falls in love with Princess

Sydney fell in love yesterday with the Princess of Wales. The normally cynical people of this most sophisticated of Australian cities went wild over the Princess and mobbed her from one side of the town to the other, Grania Forbes, the Press Association's Court correspondent, writes from Sydney.

From the moment the Princess stepped from the Royal Australian Air Force aircraft at Sydney airport, she received the sort of welcome seen only once in a lifetime.

Massive crowds lined the route as she made the slowest of Royal progresses in an open maroon Rolls-Royce to the Sydney Opera House.

Men wearing traditional shorts and carrying cans of beer rushed out to greet her as she passed. Their wives and children cheered themselves hoarse and waved a sea of Australian and British flags. Excitement at the Opera House had built up since dawn as whole families camped out in scorching sunshine to await her arrival.

Newspapers were turned into makeshift sun hats and parasols were put up against the glare as children produced hurriedly-drawn placards which pleaded: "Please come and speak to us."

The mood was electric by the time the Royal motorcade appeared. Fire ships sent fountains of spray hurtling into Sydney harbour.

But this by no means a one-sided love affair. The Princess is growing in confidence in the warm light of Australian approval.

Prince Charles, answering the welcoming address, used words like "heartwarming", "overwhelming" and "touched" as he said how delighted he was to introduce his wife and son to Australia – his "old and valued friend". He had first set foot in Australia 17 years ago as a

Continued on back page, col 3

Six Polish refugees in hiding

By David Hewson

Six Polish refugees are now in hiding in Britain and a further 21 have applied for permission to stay in the country after escaping from Eastern Europe.

The defection of the Poles from a cruise ship which docked at Tilbury on March 15 was not an impulsive event but was planned well in advance, according to Polish immigrant sources last night. The vessel, the Stefan Batory, had not advertised its pleasure cruise to Britain in Polish papers, but word of the trip had leaked out from crew members.

Many of those on the ship had sold all their possessions, bought return tickets for the voyage and, according to one source, bribed Polish immigration officials to enable them to avoid passport controls when leaving the country.

After the ship reached Tilbury, about 50 Poles left intending to seek asylum, but a number returned because they were unable to make contact with relatives and friends living in Britain. All the Poles were unaware that, six days before they arrived, the Home Office had tightened immigration rules which had offered those fleeing the Jaruzelski regime special leave to stay in the country for a year.

When some of them did make contact with relatives in Britain and heard the stricter rules, six told their fellow colleagues that they intended to avoid immigration officials altogether.

"They hope they can manage to stay underground for long enough, until there is some form of amnesty for immigrants," one Polish welfare worker said. "They have had some help from Polish people living here as far as money is concerned, but they wouldn't dream of staying with Polish families. They would be too frightened; these people are very paranoid."

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that seven refugees from the ship had asked for political asylum, 13 had asked for leave to remain temporarily to seek permission to move to other countries, and one had applied for leave to stay to marry an Iraqi citizen resident in Britain. Four refugees

Continued on back page, col 1

Real wages have risen says Howe

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The average worker's real living standards have risen by 5.5 per cent since the Conservative took office, compared with a slight fall under Labour, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, claimed yesterday.

The figures refer to the rise in after-tax earnings, adjusted for inflation, by a married man with two children on the average wage between 1978-79 and 1983-84.

The Chancellor gave them to an all-party Commons Select Committee on the Treasury when he spoke about the Budget. But he warned MPs that, despite signs of economic recovery, unemployment would remain high for the foreseeable future.

He said it was possible that, with favourable developments in the world economy, unemployment might begin to fall, rather than remain constant, as the Government's public spending plans assures. But he said: No one believes that a fall in unemploument is likely to take place other than on a very slow timescale.

Questioned on exchange rate policy – on a day when the pound sank to another record low against the dollar – Sir Geoffrey said the policy remained unchanged.

There was no exchange rate objective but the government was willing to intervene to check sharp movements in exchange rate and smooth fluctuations.

He repeated his Budget claim that the latest movement in sterling was not due to laxity in fiscal and monetary policy, and rejected as ineffective a suggestion that the authorities intervene heavily to defend a particular rate.

Sterling slumps, page 19

Calvi counsel reveals $20m bank withdrawal

Signor Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker found hanging from scaffolding under Blackfriars Bridge in London, planned to telephone his daughter some 12 hours after he died, the High Court was told in London yesterday.

That was part of fresh evidence put before three judges by counsel for the Calvi family, which claims he was murdered and seeks to quash a majority suicide verdict at an inquest last July.

Mr George Carmen, QC, for the family, said part of the new evidence concerned financial dealings by Signor Flavio Carboni, a business asssociate, who has told police in Switzerland that a few weeks after Calvi's death he withdrew $20m from banks to distribute to people whom he declined to name "for fear they might run into trouble with the Italian revenue authorities."

These sums were given, or caused to be given to him by Mr Calvi, "Mr Carmen said.

Shortly before his death Signor Calvi telephoned his wife

Signor Calvi, aged 62, known as 'God's Banker' because of his close links with the Vatican Bank, had jumped bail in Italy to come to London in June, days before he was due to appear in court to appeal against a four-year sentence and £7m fine for currency offences.

Court report, page 3

Joan of Arc 'survived stake'

Paris (AFP) – Joan of Arc, patron saint of France, was not burnt at the stake at the age of 19 by the English 500 years ago, but was killed in battle when she was 44, according to a French historian here yesterday.

Professor Pierre de Sermoise came to his startling conclusions after six years of research on medieval documents in the archives of the Bibliothèque Nationale (National Library).

The accepted version of the story of Joan, the Maid of Orleans, was that she was burnt as a heretic in Rouen, northern France, in May 1431. She was just 19.

But Professor de Sermoise, in his book *Jeanne d'Arc et la Mandragore* published yesterday lists seven points contradicting history's accepted version.

He says she was actually born in Domremy in 1407, and not the established date of 1412, and was in fact the illegitimate daughter of Louis d'Orleans and Isabel of Bavaria, which made her the sister of King Charles VII. This explains her easy access to the king when she was supposedly just a "poor peasant girl".

He says she did not die at the stake – instead a witch replaced her and was burnt in her place – but was killed in battle in 1451, says the professor.

Professor de Sermoise claimed to have discovered eye-witness accounts from people who saw her alive in 1436.

Later Joan of Arc married a French knight, Robert des Armois of Lorraine, in 1436 – when she was 29 – but the marriage was never consummated, he said.

Docks at standstill in London

The Port of London was at a standstill yesterday as industrial action by dockers was stepped up. About 800 Thames riverside workers came out in sympathy with 2,300 dockers at Tilbury, who have been on strike for 14 days, the Port of London Authority said. The Tilbury men are seeking parity with clerks.

Their basic weekly wage is £106, compared with the clerks' £135. But other payments bring the dockers' average wage to £147.

They have rejected a package which the port authority says is worth £11.50 a week, in exchange for increased flexibility and productivity.

Mr John Black, the authority's chief executive, has said that granting parity would mean "financial suicide" for the port.

The authority had been expecting a £2m to £3m profit this year after several years in the red, but now officials believe that has been seriously threatened by the strike.

Delayed train arrives early

Passengers on the Bedford-St Pancras line travelled by electric train for the first time yesterday and arrived in London three minutes early.

The line, which has been electrified at a cost of £150m was due to begin operation nearly a year ago. But the introduction of the new one-man trains has been delayed by union disputes. The trains will be introduced gradually, and a full electric service should be running in October.

Print union lifts BPCC 'blacking'

The Print union Sogat '82 yesterday lifted the "blacking" of publications printed by Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communications Corporation pending talks aimed at resolving a dispute which threatens the jobs of more than 4,000 employees.

Mr Sam Silkin, deputy chairman of the company, and former Labour Attorney General, was in preliminary discussions last night with Mr William Keys, general secretary of the union.

The "blacking" began after Mr Maxwell closed the company's works at Park Royal, west London.

Foot rules out deal with SDP

Mr Michael Foot last night ruled out talks on an electoral deal with the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance to keep the Conservatives out of office after a general election.

He said on Granada Television's *World in Action* programme that if the Alliance held the balance of power in the next Parliament there would be no attempt to woo them into a united front. "No overtures to anybody", he said, "only overtures to the British people to do the job that is crying out to be done."

Bus strike

A strike by transport union workers protesting against garage closures and possible job losses halted Glasgow's buses and underground system for four hours yesterday.

Five Tory MEPs still in race for Commons seats

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Five Conservative members of the European Parliament remain in the running for selection as candidates for Westinster constituencies, party sources said last night.

Although security around the state of Conservative selection processes, remains strict, it is understood that the steering committee for the safe seat of Mid-Norfolk has excluded Mr Paul Howell, the MEP for Norfolk and son of Mr Ralph Howell, MP for Norfolk, North, from its short-list.

It was said last night that the shortlist of three was headed by Mr Robert Atkins, the MP for Preston, North, and Mr Richard Ryder, one of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's former advisers at Number 10.

Mr Atkins was saying nothing last night about his prospects, but it is known that he is also interested in the constituency of South Ribble, which borders Preston, North, and his name has also been linked with the selection at Havering, Upminster.

South Ribble, which has been described as the last of the safe Conservative seats to set up its own selection process, has not yet drawn up a short-list but it is understood that Mr John de Courcy Ling, the MEP for Midlands, Central, has submitted his name for consideration.

In Havering, Upminster, the steering committee is drawing up a short-list, and it was said last night that Mr Robert Jackson, the MEP for Upper Thames, was in the running.

It was also said last night that the short-listing had been completed for the safe Conservative constituency of Wells, Somerset, which has undergone revision of boundaries, but it was not said whether Mr Richard Cottrell, MEP for Bristol, who lives in the constituency, had been successful in his application.

Mr Eric Forth, MEP for Birmingham, North, is understood to have submitted his name for the new Westminster constituency of Mid-Worcestershire.

The remaining MEP contender for Westminster is Mr Stanley Johnson, member for Wight and Hampshire, East, who has been placed as reserve to a short-list of four in High Peak, the Derbyshire constituency which is not to be contested by Mr Spencer Le Marchant, the sitting MP, at the next election.

Although three MEPs have succeeded in selections for Westminster constituencies – Mr John Taylor, MEP for Midlands, East, in Solihull; Mr David Harris, MEP for Cornwall and Plymouth, for St Ives; and Miss Beata Brookes, MEP for North Wales, in Clwyd, North-west – existing membership of the European Parliament has proved a handicap.

The common problem posed by steering committees has been the question of dual mandate: whether anyone can serve in two parliaments at the same time.

Legal action on selection

A bitter dispute which has divided Conservatives in the new Bridgend constituency is to be taken to the High Court in Cardiff today (Tim Jones writes).

The legal action comes after a decision by the constituency party, by a majority of one, to adopt Mr Ken Thornber, a London-based businessman, at the prospective candidate.

Mr Peter Hubbard-Miles, who came second, maintains that the executive breached the rules because it took a second ballot to come out in favour of Mr Thornber, after the first ballot had been tied.

● A fresh and potentially damaging quarrel divided the Social Democratic Party in Cardiff last night, only three days after Mr Nicholas Jenkins, the original candidate selected to fight the Cardiff, North-west by-election, decided not to stand on health grounds.

Amid allegations that the selection of the replacement candidate had been "a secret society carve-up within the party", Mr Graeme Holmes, the party's local chairman, resigned in protest at the choice of Mr Jenkins's successor, Mr Anthony Jeremy, aged 45, a local solicitor.



"That's exactly what I'm worried about."

Labour challenged over animal group's £80,000

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The Labour Party faces an attempt to force it to repay £80,000 which it received from the League Against Cruel Sports in the last general election campaign. Mrs Janet Simmonds, a member of the league, has issued writs naming prominent figures in both organizations, including Mr James Callaghan, the last Labour Prime Minister.

Mrs Simmonds is the wife of Mr Hugh Simmonds, prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for Cambridge, South-west, who said yesterday that it was a coincidence that her case might be heard in the coming general election campaign.

Mr Simmonds said yesterday that his wife considered the payment of £80,000 "an abuse of funds given to the league for the promotion of animal welfare and not the Labour Party." He was acting in the case for his wife who was supported by "a body of members and former members of the league".

The league paid the money because it believed after studying the election manifestoes of all parties in 1979 that Labour would do the most to restrict hunting and coursing if returned to power. Mr Michael Foot, leader of the party, said in London on Saturday that Labour would abolish "hunting with dogs" if it formed the next Government.

The league is a founder member of the Animal Protection Alliance, a voluntary group *formed to advise voters in the* coming general election which party is likely to do most for animal welfare.

GLC gets reprieve from axe

By David Walker Local Government Correspondent

The Government has shelved the work on its plan to abolish the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan county councils.

It is understood the Government will not publish a long-awaited White Paper on the *subject before the election* but will simply announce only the outline of its decision in the Conservative Party manifesto.

The abolition of the councils, all Labour controlled at present, was recommended by a Cabinet committee, MISC 79, which was originally charged with finding an alternative to the household property rate but which failed to agree. The committee considered that *abolishing the GLC* and the metropolitan counties, thought a popular move, might let the Government off the hook of its promise to "do something" about rates.

But although its conclusion on the GLC and the counties received a warm welcome from the Prime Minister and other *Cabinet members*, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was reported to be incensed by the committee's failure to suggest a fiscal reform that would allow the Government *to say it* was keeping its promise on rates. Additional work was ordered from several departments, including the Treasury, and the Department of the Environment.

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, pressed a long-standing plan to reform the rates by imposing a *strict limit on council spending*. It was proposed to allow high-spending councils to be ejected from office quickly.

Whitehall sources said yesterday *that the Government's rates* plans were still "at sea" with "a great deal of paper floating about". Apparently much of the evidence considered by MISC 79 is being reworked, including a plan to phase out household rates and replace them by a sales tax.

Ford's problem plant

Disputes pile up at Halewood

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Another, far more damaging dispute at Ford's Halewood plant, Merseyside, threatens to follow the present stoppage over *the dismissal* of a worker for alleged vandalism. That strike is about to enter its third week.

The management has decided to introduce new "Japanese-style" working practices *eight* days after work is resumed at the plant. As soon as that happens employees have voted to walk out again.

Further *industrial* action would add to the £75m which Ford will have lost by the end of today over the dismissal of Mr Paul Kelly, aged 25, for *allegedly damaging a bracket* worth 86p.

The Halewood management is hoping to approach the productivity rates recorded by a sister plant at Saarlouis, West Germany, which produces more than 1,200 Escort cars a day with 7,300 workers. Halewood turns out approximately the same number with a production staff of 9,700.

Mr Ted Rayment, operations manager at Halewood, is seeking greater flexibility among workers in the body and press shops. The company has also *announced* a programme of 1,360 voluntary redundancies, for which it has 1,100 applications. If it were to close the so-called "Saarlouis Gap" however, it would need a further 1,600 job losses.

Mr Rayment argues that he is entitled to bring in the new working practices under prodcedure and without the union's approval, after a failure to reach agreement.

The workers replied by voting for a strike, and the issue *could lead to a walkout* at Ford's other British plants.

A strong implication from the company, although never actually stated, is that such action could also lead to the closure of Halewood, with Saarlouis providing Escorts for the British market.

Ford contends that new methods were prefaced in the wage and conditions agreement *in 1981, in which the unions* agreed, among other things, to mobility and flexibility among production workers, and full cooperation over new technology and *working arrangements*.

The drive for a "leaner and fitter" Halewood is thought by some observers to have emerged from a *visit to Japan* by Mr William Hayden, vice-president of Ford of Europe. But the overwhelming problem now is not so much new *methods of production but* industrial relations.

Halewood made an inauspicious start. As the first Ford Anglia rolled off the production *line just over 20 years ago, the* band played and four unions were staging an overtime ban. There had been more than 95 strikes before a single vehicle was produced.

The company has accused the workforce of absenteeism, vandalism, indiscipline, laziness and intransigence. The *unions accuse the management* of incompetence, arrogance and failure to communicate.

Of the 178 strikes throughout Ford's British operations last year losing 1,256,000 man-hours, 73 occurred at Halewood. Last year Ford lost 35,000 vehicles because of industrial action; 26,900 were at Halewood.

In the late 1970s, Sir Terence Beckett, *then chairman of Ford*, singled Halewood out for praise and ordered £200m worth of capital investment. It now needs a further boost to prepare the way *for an updated Escort*.

Militant may lose union power base

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

The Militant Tendency is set to lose its most important power base in the union movement after an outspoken attack on the ultra left by Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association.

Moderate candidates are poised to make big inroads into the 24-4 majority now enjoyed by the broad left on the CPSA executive although Militants are expected to retain overall control in the election next month.

The real target of moderate and the old-fashioned left, comprising Labour Party and Communist activists, is the Militant Tendency, which has *six acknowledged supporters* on the executive of 28. One of them is the President, Mr Kevin Roddy, who is in danger of losing his job to Mrs Kate Lozinska, a veteran right-wing campaigner.

An indication of the sharp *political battle* ahead came yesterday from Mr Graham in his union's journal *Red Tape* when he accused Militant Tendency of wanting to reduce the pay and security of CPSA officials "with a viciousness that would make the Treasury look like Santa Claus." *He said:* "If you think this smells of my old paranoia about the role of Militant Tendency in CPSA I plead guilty.

"After a year of look – alike, dress – alike and think – alike mentality, I can find little *reason to amend my original* judgement... They are a narrow-minded, secretive and dangerous clique who trust nobody but members of Militant Tendency."



Alistair Graham: 'Movement at crossroads'

The moderate general secretary adds: "*Thank* goodness they seem in retreat in CPSA as the saner left reassert themselves. Long may it continue." He may be aware that there are secret moves afoot to break up the old, all-embracing broad left into warring factions composed of *Militant* Tendency and Labour-Communist activists.

Mr Graham went on: "The trade union movement is at the crossroads. Membership is falling and our enemies are on the attack. This in not a time for activists *in the union* with strong political views to go on an ego trip, alienating large numbers of members en route."

Cabinet to discuss sex scandal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Cabinet will *discuss* setting up a public judicial inquiry into the Kincora boys home sex scandal in Northern Ireland before the affair is *debated* by *the House of* Commons.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, revealed this course of action *yesterday when he met the* leaders of three of Ulster's political parties who want an inquiry into the affair.

Last week, the Northern *Ireland Assembly demanded* an inquiry under the Tribunal of Inquiries Act, 1921, which has the power to compel witnesses to attend and to order documents to be produced. However, Mr Prior wants the law to take its full course, with any possible further charges being dealt with before any inquiry.

The Government is faced with a dilemma, as an inquiry *would give immunity against* prosecution to all witnesses. On the other hand, the "due process of the law" is fuelling suspicion among politicians in Northern Ireland *that* a cover-up may take place, especially as there have been allegations *of British intelligence involvement* in the affair. Claims have also been made that four senior civil servants at the Northern Ireland Office were involved in a vice ring at the boys' home in east Belfast.

It is thought that if further charges are made, any inquiry, likely to cost up to £2m, will be delayed by two years, which in Northern Ireland's close-knit community would be ample *time for further rumour*, innuendo, and allegation to fester.

In a statement issued after Mr Prior's 30-minute meeting *with the leaders of the Official* Unionist, Democratic Unionist, and Alliance parties, Mr Prior said he wanted to allay public concern *that* there could be *no short cuts* as any new prosecutions would take time.

The Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland is considering a Royal *Ulster Constabulary* report, and a separate inquiry, headed by Sir George Terry, chief constable of Sussex, into an allegation of a cover-up, by the RUC, *is still to be completed*. Mr Prior pledged yesterday that the results of that inquiry would be made public.

Three employees at the Kincora home were given jail sentences, ranging between four and six years, in 1981, after they admitted charges of buggery.

Science report

Most dunnocks are cuckolds

By the Staff of *Nature*

Fathers, unlike mothers, can never be absolutely certain of parenthood. *That is why*, in all animal species where the father helps to raise the young, elaborate systems have developed to allow the male to ensure *that he* actually is the father of the offspring that he is helping to support.

A recent survey carried *out* in the Cambridge University Botanic Garden has shown that securing parenthood might be the purpose of some odd courtship *displays* in birds. Dr Nicholas Davies of Cambridge University has investigated the courtship of dunnocks, or hedge sparrows, and has found that their behaviour during the mating season is a play-off between jealous males and *flirtatious* females.

The males fight to ensure that only they form a permanent relationship with a *particular female*, while the females try to dodge their partners and mate with neighbouring males.

According to Dr Davies, the apparent promiscuity of the female serves the purpose of providing the best for her *young because any male which* mates with a female will help to feed her chicks, irrespective of whether or not he was actually their father. Since *chicks* fed by two males are bigger, healthier and more likely to survive, the prospective mother will try to mate with more than one male so that they both feed her chicks.

Male dunnocks seem to be unable to curb the unfaithful tendencies of their mates and so instead concentrate on keeping their rival males in order. As with many animals, it is size that counts in male rivalry.

The larger dunnocks, which are better fighters, manage to keep other males away and so form faithful pairs for one breeding season. The smaller males cannot fight off all other males and therefore have to share their female, usually with one other male.

The trios have one dominant, larger male and one small, subordinate male. Even within such a trio, one of the males will be larger and therefore *able to* chase his smaller rival away most of the time.

However, this plan sometimes backfires and Dr Davies *observed some subordinate* males sneaking back and mating with the female while the dominant male was pursuing the chase.

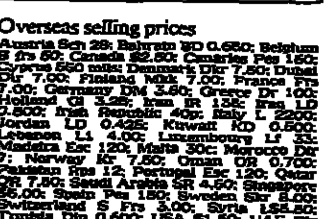
It is for those cuckolded males that the odd courtship display is important. After mating a female stores the sperm in an internal "pocket" *and only uses it to fertilize her* eggs during a 15 to 30 minute period about 24 hours before they are laid.

Dr Davies has found that the male courtship display includes a sequence of pecking that results in the emptying of the female's sperm store before *she* mates with the displaying male.

The males who are frequently trumped by their mates go through more intense courtship displays and copulate more frequently than other males.

This is probably an attempt to ensure that they father most, if not all, of the future brood. But the female wins out in the end. Dr Davies says that the female does not always empty her sperm *store* when she appears to have done so; another trick to ensure that her brood is fed by both males, which can only "hope" that the chicks are theirs.

Source: *Nature* March 24 (vol 302 page 334) 1983



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $6.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£8.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

MPs upset by conservation 'cover-up'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Members of the Commons select committee on energy are upset. In fact, they are dismayed enough to have hurriedly rearranged their programme of hearings so that officials of the Department of Energy may be summoned to a meeting tomorrow, before the Easter recess.

Their concern is over an apparent lack of candour by the department in providing information about some facets of government energy policy. The contradictions between the information that the department, headed by Mr Nigel Lawson, has been presenting publicly and that which it has been withholding emerged last week, at the Sizewell nuclear *power station inquiry*.

One of the main objectors to the scheme, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, *submitted a written argument* against the plan to build a pressurized water reactor (PWR) on the Suffolk coast. Among the supporting documents were reports leaked from the Department of Energy, showing that figures in official statements submitted to the inquiry differed from those in calculations contained in studies prepared by advisory groups in Whitehall.

The matter is embarrassing because it addresses the question of whether investing more than £1,200m in a single nuclear plant is as cost-effective as *spending* a similar sum of money on a wide range of projects to promote energy conservation.

Copies of those studies, withheld by the department but prepared by *eminent* advisers, including Sir Derek Rayner, show a powerful case for conservation schemes. The advantages include the creation of jobs in new industries.

Such proposals have allegedly been ignored by ministers, though for two years the Commons committee has been pressing for a *thorough analysis* of how developments like combined heat and power, refinements of building standards and materials, and insulation programmes would affect the amount of energy used. Similarly, an answer has been *sought to the impact of* developing renewable sources of energy like wind, wave and solar power.

Critics of government policy maintain that the potential benefits of conservation have been understated because the "fifth" fuel, as it is sometimes called, lacks the influence of the coal, gas, oil and nuclear lobbies.

If it has done nothing else, the Sizewell inquiry, now at its quarter-way mark, has contributed to the argument on the *need for more* than open government.

The shortcomings in the methods of forecasting electricity demand by the Central *Electricity Generating* Board emerged early. But as the inquiry adjourned last week, the Department of Energy's methods of forecasting came under even more severe criticism for containing a built-in bias in favour of the nuclear scheme.

Sale room

Faisal diary fetches £121,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A personal diary kept by the *future King Faisal I of Iraq* during the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, containing his draft proposals for setting up independent Arab states as well as a *warm private tribute to his* friend Lawrence of Arabia, was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £121,000. The auctioneers had been estimating a price between £15,000 and £20,000.

Mr Roy Davids, director of Sotheby's book department said: "It was a western market estimate. We could not guess at the *effect* of *Middle East* interest. "In the event, a battle between two Middle Eastern interests appears to have created the price. The successful bid had been left with Sotheby's before the sale and was being treated by them as strictly anonymous. It was noted that a group of Arabs attended the sale to watch the bidding on this lot but *did not take any apparent* part.

The manuscript comprises about 100 pages written in Arabic. It reveals Faisal's own *reactions to the conference* which was to prove so disastrous for his own future and that of the Arab nations. T. E. Lawrence acted as Faisal's *interpreter throughout the* conference.

Sotheby's would not reveal where it had come from. They would only say it was a "Western source". The address of a Madame Barthe Fargier is written in a western hand on the first page; Sotheby's had been unable to trace who she was.

The *sale of historical manuscripts* and printed books made £290,763 with 7 per cent unsold. Quaritch paid £13,750 (estimate £6,000 to £7,000) for a series of nearly 100 letters by *Sarah Churchill, Duchess of* Marlborough, dating between 1710 and 1726. It seems likely that they are to join the Blenheim papers at the British *Library*.

Other items of interest included two pages from Darwin's autograph manuscript of *The Origin of Species* at £8,800 (estimate £7,000 to £8,000) and a letter of 1909 from Mr Rolls *to Mr Royce* at £3,520 (estimate £2,000 to £2,500).

At Christie's a Vincennes porcelain figure of a seated poodle sold for £32,400 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000) to R. and J. Jones, the *London* dealers. It dates from about 1752 and is thought to depict Madame de Pompadour's pet poodle.

هكذا من الأصل

Son says Calvi was on point of 'naming names' at time of death

The son of Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker, whose body was found hanging under Blackfriars Bridge, London, last June, said in the High Court in London yesterday that his father had been about to "name names" when he died.

In a sworn statement read to three judges, Signor Carlo Calvi described how his father, who was closely linked with the Vatican Bank, was convicted by an Italian court in 1981 of illegally exporting $20m (£13.3m) from the country and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Signor Calvi, former president of Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's biggest private bank, had refused to tell who had received the money. But, his son said he had been about to appeal against both conviction and sentence when he arrived in London last June.

At the appeal it would have been essential for him to name the recipients of the $20m and the part which had been played in the whole affair by the Banco Ambrosiano.

"It is my belief this is one of the reasons he believed his life was in danger", Signor Calvi said in his statement.

The statement was one aspect of "fresh evidence" on which the Calvi family is basing its call for a new inquest into Signor Calvi's death.

Last July, an inquest jury sitting at the City of London Coroner's Court reached a majority verdict that he had committed suicide. Mr George Carman, QC, for the family, yesterday asked Lord Lane, Mr Justice Taylor and Mr Justice McCowan to quash that verdict and order a new inquest.

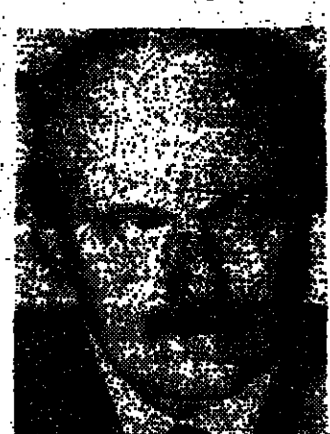
Counsel claimed that the inquest on Signor Galvi was rushed. "Justice that is rushed is justice denied," he said.

Mr Carman said that Signora Clara Calvi, the widow, and her son and daughter had travelled from the United States to be in court. "The suicide verdict constitutes for them, as Catholics, a grave moral stigma, and they entertain the belief that he met his death at the hands of others."

He described how, when Signor Calvi's body was found his clothing had been weighted with 11 or 12lb of bricks. He was dressed in an ordinary suit and shoes, and there was no trace in the body of alcohol or drugs of any significance.

Signor Calvi arrived in London by chartered private aircraft on June 15 last year. Travelling with him was Signor Silvano Vittor, a small-time smuggler whose ostensible role was that of bodyguard, Mr Carman said.

"He had been procured by Signor Flavio Carboni, an associate of the banker, because Signor Calvi was in fear of his life."


Signor Calvi: Believed his life was in danger.

Signor Carboni arrived in London before Signor Calvi's death. He and the bodyguard were the last men to see the banker alive, and they both "expeditiously" fled the country after his death, Mr Carman said.

Signor Vittor had told Italian police that he spent an anxious time waiting in the hotel room he shared with Signor Calvi on the night of the death, but had still taken a plane to Austria from Heathrow airport the next morning.

The movements of Signor Carboni were to say the least bizarre, Mr Carman said. The day after the death he left the country by a circuitous route involving a flight from Gatwick to Scotland, and then a flight by private aircraft to the Continent. Neither man contacted the British police before departure. Both, certainly Carboni, were fugitives from justice, he said.

Statements obtained from Signor Carboni by Swiss police showed that, after Signor Calvi's death, he had withdrawn from various Swiss bank accounts sums in the region of $20m. "These sums were given, or caused to be given, to him by Signor Calvi, but he refused to disclose the ultimate recipients of the major proportion of that considerable sum," Mr Carman said.

Mr Carman said Signor Calvi had never given any indication that he ever intended or contemplated taking his own life.

The hearing continues Today

Golden touch: Eugene Evans, the high-earning computer programme designer

Smart 16 and worth £35,000 a year

By Alan Hamilton

Eugene Evans expects to receive £35,000 this year as a computer programme designer with a small computer software company in Liverpool. He would be an unremarkable high-flying professional were he not aged only 16.

Other executives of his calibre and earning power might well own a Jaguar and a detached bungalow in half an acre, and take an annual holiday in Barbados.

But when you are 16, you have to be fetched by taxi for work every day, because you are too young to drive, and you have to hand over £20 a week housekeeping money to your mother.

A year ago, he was sitting behind a school desk studying for six A levels and two CSEs; computer studies was not even on the curriculum.

He is entirely self-taught, having read books on computers beneath the bedclothes from the age of 12, and has made himself an expert in writing games of the *Star Wars* variety, said to be one of the most difficult tasks in computer software.

He designed his first programme, "Space Panic", last year. Shortly afterwards, the company Image Software was launched and invited him to become an employee. His basic salary is £17,000, and he makes as much again in bonuses, bringing work home at night.

His earnings this year are likely to be seven times those of his father, a bus driver in Liverpool. Far from being jealous, his father is delighted.

Mark claim disputed

A senior coastguard rejected a suggestion yesterday that one of two unidentified vessels picked up on a radar plot when the Union Star was in difficulties could have been the coaster Mark, which disappeared at about the same time.

At the public inquiry in Penzance into the loss of the Penlee lifeboat when it went to the aid of the Union Star, it was disclosed that there had been speculation that wreckage found on the coast eight days later could have been from the Mark.

1,000 are charged in vice drive

A new police drive against vice in the King's Cross area of central London has led to 1,000 charges in 10 weeks. Most of the charges have led to convictions.

Chief Insp William Nelson, head of the unit involved, said yesterday that most of the charges were for loitering for prostitution, and that prostitution was being discouraged by a "consistent uniformed police presence". Plain-clothes officers were also being deployed against pimps and brothels.

Youths jailed for contempt

Two prosecution witnesses who failed to appear at the trial of two youths accused of attacking a community policeman were jailed for 28 days yesterday for contempt of court.

Mr Justice Staughton said at Bristol Crown Court that he was satisfied that both Devon Sawyers, aged 18, and Lennox Cornwall, aged 19, had deliberately avoided being present at the trial of two youths who were jailed by Gloucester Crown Court last week for a "vicious and cowardly" attack on Police Constable Ian Bennett.

Rams' fling costs £600

Mr Melville Waters, a farmer of Nash, Gwent, was ordered at Newport County Court yesterday to pay £600 damages and costs, after being sued by Nr Graham Attewell, also of Nash for damages of £1,100.

Mr Attewell had alleged that two of Mr Waters's rams got among his flock of pure bred Suffolk ewes and served 24 of them on the evening of August 20, 1981. Of the 37 lambs born.

Legal fight by 'magic mushroom' grower

By Tony Samstag

About 20 varieties of "magic mushrooms" grow on Hampstead Heath, London, although only one species of the hallucinogenic mushrooms is known to have been eaten for recreational purposes, Snaresbrook Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Kelvin Curtis, aged 31, who set up a laboratory at home to develop a "superabundant" strain of "magic mushrooms", is charged with producing, or attempting to produce, a product containing a controlled drug.

According to uncontested police testimony, Mr Curtis, who was arrested last May 3 at his home in Moray Road, north London, said: "They are not toadstools, they are sacred, magic mushrooms. It's not an offence if the mushrooms are fresh".

Dr Geoffrey Maxwell-Rowe, a senior forensic scientist with the Metropolitan Police, said that the species of mushrooms he had identified, psilocybe cubensis, was unlikely to be among those growing on Hampstead Heath as it favoured tropical and subtropical habitats, although he could not exclude the possibility.

The two charges that Mr Curtis faces are seen as something of a test case. Possession of living magic mushrooms has not been established as automatically an offence under existing drug laws.

Mr James Crespi, for the prosecution, said Mr Curtis had told police that he produced mushrooms for his own pleasure. The prosecution accepted that "there was no intention to sell".

Det Constable Duncan Fenwick told the court that Mr Curtis's were grown from spores that he had ordered three years ago from an advertisement in an American magazine, *High Times*. The spores "can be dormant for hundreds of years and can even travel through outer space," Mr Curtis had said, adding that he ate them "because they enlightened the mind".

Mr Curtis said he had developed his germination technique in part from a book, *The Mushroom Growers' Guide*, bought at the Compendium Bookshop in Camden Town, north London.

The hearing continues today.

Prison for cocaine smugglers

Three "reluctant recruits" to a cocaine-smuggling syndicate, one of whom was said to be at risk from "determined men", were sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

They were arrested after a big Customs investigation, code-named Operation *Snowball*, into the smuggling through Heathrow of suitcases full of cocaine, which arrived on flights from South America, principally Peru, in September, 1980, and February the following year.

Edward Herron, aged 31, a minicab driver of Bathurst Gardens, Kensal Rise, north-west London, and James Hyatt, aged 29, a musician of Avenue Road, Southgate, north London admitted acting as couriers. Peter Whitehead, aged 32, a company director, of St Mark's Road, North Kensington, admitted possessing and supplying cocaine.

Herron was jailed for two years, with six months of it suspended. Hyatt and Whitehead were each sentenced to three years in prisonment.

Herron gave evidence for the Crown in a trial which ended at the court last week. When four men were acquitted.

Mr Peter Beaumont, for the prosecution, said that Herron was responsible for smuggling six kilos of high quality cocaine, and Hyall 10 kilos. They had been promised £1,000 each for their help. The total London street value of the drug was in excess of £2,400,000. Whitehead was arrested in possession of just under half a dilo, which he intended to distribute.

Mr Derek Inman, defending Hyatt, said his client had been tempted by the offer of easy money when he was in desseperate financial trouble.

Mr Graham Laughland, QC, for Herron, said that his client had broken bail in June last year after threats of violence towards him and his girl friend when he indicated that he was willing to help the prosecution. After Herron's rearrest on New Year's Eve, he had given evidence and was prepared to do so at any future trial.

"He has been and continues to be under the threat of very determined men. Other persons involved are unlikely to be brought to justice. This man [Herron] has put himself in greater peril and further dangers.

Boost for theatre fund

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The Government yesterday gave official approval to the commercial theatre with the announcement of a special grant of £125,000 to the Theatres Investment Fund.

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, speaking from the stage of the Duke of York's Theatre in St Martin's Lane in the West End, said the grant represented a gesture of confidence in the future of the commercial theatre and a positive way the Government could recognize its importance as a great national asset and a tremendous tourist draw.

In the past, government help has been confined to the subsidized theatre, and this first grant to the commercial theatre has delighted the Society of West End Theatre, which represents more than 40 commercial and subsidized theatres. At the same time, the Arts Council announced a grant of £62,500 to the fund, with the possibility of a further £62,500 in the next three years.

The Society of West End Theatre has pledged to add to the total, but it has yet to agree on its contribution. The object is to bring the fund, which was started nearly 10 years ago, up to £500,000 to provide help for young playrights and young producers in establishing themselves in the theatre.

The fund was set up with a grant of £100,000 from the Arts Council with £150,000 from private sources. Lord Goodman, chairman of the fund, said yesterday that it had invested about £350,000 in more than 110 shows, and he looked forward to better times for the theatre.

"It would be very unwise to contemplate the closure of any West End theatre. I believe we have about the right number of theatres at the moment and keeping them going is of vital importance."

Bogus officials robbed old people

Two men who posed as council workmen ad electricity board officials to rob old people of their savings were jailed for a total of 11 years by Southwark Crown Court yesterday.

The behaviour of Stanley Howard, aged 22, and Harris Georgiou, aged 25, was described as despicable and dastardly by Mr Julian Nutter, for the defence.

One of their victims was Mr Frank Wakeland, aged 85, a disabled First World War veteran, of Sinnot Road, Walthamstow, north-east London. His savings of more than £3,000 and war medals were taken from a box under his bed.

Mr Nutter said: "It is difficult to find words to describe someone who goes into the home of an elderly cripple who has risked his life in the war and to steal his medals."

Mr Wakeland was shown a bogus identity card and told by the man on the doorstep that he was an engineer from the electricity board, Mr Richard Fitzgerald, for the prosecution said.

Mr Fitzgerald said old people, who were sometimes frightened into believing their electricity would be cut off, were distracted by being asked to assist in the "test". The two "men" would then rummage through their home and steal cash and valuables.

The oldest victim to lose her savings, a widow aged 89, whose identity was not disclosed, told the police that she had delayed reporting the theft because she was so ashamed of what had happened."

Jailing Howard, for six years and Georgiou for five years, Judge West-Russell said: "Words fail me when I hear of young people taking advantage of gullible old people."

Howard, of Subella Court, Mostyn Grove, Bow, North-east London, admitted 24 burglaries which netted more than £11,000 in cash, and £800 in silver. The thefts were all from the homes of elderly people, mainly on council estates in the East End of London between last September and December.

Georgiou, of Andaman House, Duckett Road, Stepney, East London, admitted nine burglaries.

Mr Nutter said both men were bored and unemployed.

Roger Oschman, aged 19 of Burley House, Bromley Street, Stepney, who admitted four charges of burglary, was remanded in custody for reports.

PARLIAMENT March 28 1983

Hatchet men come cheaper than this

NCB CHAIRMAN

Mr Ian MacGregor, the chairman of the British Steel Corporation, is to be the next chairman of the National Coal Board, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, announced in a statement in the Commons. A fee of £1,500,000 is to be paid to Lazard Freres as compensation for the loss of Mr MacGregor's services.

The Opposition spokesman described the appointment as foolish.

Mr Lawson said: When I appointed Mr Norman Siddall as chairman of the National Coal Board last year, he made it clear to me that, regrettably, his health would not permit him more than a one year term. Strictly speaking, that year comes to an end on July 3, but Mr Siddall has kindly agreed to stay on until the end of August. He has already proved to be an outstanding chairman of the coal board, as I am sure is widely recognised on all sides of the House.

As his successor I have appointed Mr Ian MacGregor, currently chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

Mr MacGregor is a Scotsman who was sent to Washington by the Government during the war to deal with certain aspects of the purchase of arms from the United States. After the war he decided to make his business career there, which he did with conspicuous success, notably with the Amax Corporation.

His first act on becoming chairman of Amax in 1969 was to take it into the coal mining business: by the time he retired from the chairmanship of Amax in 1977 he had built it up into the third largest coal mining company in the United States.

Mr MacGregor's qualities were recognised by the previous Government when they appointed him a deputy-chairman of British Leyland in 1977, but he did not return to Britain on a full-time basis until 1980, when Sir Keith Joseph appointed him chairman of the British Steel Corporation for a three-year term.

Since then he has led BSC with vigour and determination through a period of intense difficulty for the steel industry both at home and abroad. Last year, for the first time ever, BSC's productivity came close to the best levels of its European competitors.

Mr MacGregor's experience in building up and running a successful coal-mining business and the outstanding leadership he has provided at BSC have demonstrated that he is admirably equipped to become full-time chairman of the coal board. He has agreed to accept a three-year appointment starting on 1 September.

Mr MacGregor has obligations to his partners in the New York based investment bank of Lazard Freres, from which he was released for three years in order to become chairman of BSC. I have agreed similar arrangements in order to enable him to take on the chairmanship of the National Coal Board for a further three years. Accordingly, a fee of £1,500,000 will be paid to Lazard Freres in compensation for the loss of Mr MacGregor's services. Two thirds of that fee will be refundable on a pro-rata basis if Mr MacGregor does not complete his full three-year term.

As with the BSC arrangements, Mr MacGregor will remain a non-active limited partner in Lazards while serving as chairman of the Coal Board. But this will not entitle him to receive any share in the so-called transfer fee. He will be paid £59,325 a year – the same salary as Mr Siddall.

£1,500,000, although less than the maximum compensation payable under the BSC arrangements, is a substantial sum. Indeed, it is what the coal board loses every day. But I am confident that, in securing the services of Mr MacGregor as Chairman of the National Coal Board, it will prove excellent value for money for the taxpayer, the industry and the nation.

In making these arrangements my concern has been to find the best possible leadership for the coal board at this critical time. The industry and those who work in it deserve nothing less. The coal industry in this country faces fundamental problems of over-production and uncompetitive costs. If it can tackle these problems, it can secure for itself an excellent future and transform itself into the successful modern industry we need.

Mr MacGregor's objectives will therefore be to continue the task started by Mr Siddall and to focus the board's efforts on the earliest practicable return to profitability, on competing successfully in the market place and developing new markets for British coal, and on securing the highest possible efficiency and control of costs.

I am satisfied that Mr MacGregor is the best man for the job. This is *an appointment* which everyone with a genuine interest in the success of this great industry should welcome.

Mr John Smith, chief opposition spokesman on energy: This is an extremely foolish appointment. It will divide a great industry and end up with impeding its progress. It is unacceptable not only to most people concerned with the coal industry, but wholly unacceptable to this side of the House.

Mr McGregor may be a Scot by birth, but he is an American by choice. Few appointments have ever been made to an industry in the face of total and united opposition of the workforce and most of the management.

It is divisive not only in its industrial aspect, but because it has the total opposition of the Labour Party, most of the opposition parties, and a large number of Conservative MPs.

Is it not ominous for the miners of Britain that Mr McGregor, with his limited experience of United States strip mining in the Amax corporation, is appointed to this corporation in a manner which amounts to a calculated snub to those well qualified to lead the industry in this country? Is it right to appoint to an industry which needs long-term leadership someone who is only prepared to commit himself for three years to the appointment?

Mr Lawson: Mr MacGregor is a first class businessman who will do the coal board proud. Mr Smith has not shown the same common sense as the miners did when Mr Scargill tried to brandish the MacGregor factor before them in the recent ballot and they rejected it by 69 per cent to 31 per cent.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C) said there were first class men in the industry who needed, leadership, and if Mr MacGregor gave leadership, the country would have got a bargain.

Mr Lawson: I was particularly struck in this context by the comment of the New Statesman earlier this month when it referred to Mr MacGregor's charismatic power to motivate those around him.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): In view of public concern that Mr McGregor will try to follow up his hatchet job in the steel industry with an even greater hatchet job in the coal industry, why does the Government intend to add £1,500,000 to Lazard Freres in transfer fee on top of the £1,800,000 already paid at the time of Mr MacGregor's appointment to the British Steel Corporation.

Why poor public money down the drain with such a provocative and disastrous appointment when what the coal industry needs at this particular time is a first class leader who will fight for more investment in the industry to prevent the closure of pits with workable reserves and for a better future for the men working in the industry.

Mr Lawson: It is precisely that successful leader I sought. It was certainly not a hatchet man. Hatchet men come a great deal cheaper than this.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L): Does he believe those miners who voted not to strike and who are deeply opposed to this appointment are not genuinely interested in the future of the industry which cannot run without them?

Is Mr MacGregor going to be able to make visits underground and at the coal face or is this to be a completely different style of leadership?

Mr Lawson: While chairman of British Steel Mr MacGregor has gone out and about and talked to the men at the grass roots, he will do precisely the same in the coalfields. He has established a considerable rapport. The miners will judge him by what he does once he takes over as chairman.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C): It is difficult to accept there is nowhere in this country someone slightly younger who could have been considered. Was Sir Michael Edwardes approached for the job?

Mr Lawson: Mr MacGregor was the best choice. I believe him to be the best man for the job.

Mr John Morris (Aberavon, Lab): In view of his age what right have *Lazard Freres to demand such* enormous amounts of compensation and who is to run British Steel in the meantime?

Mr Lawson: Who is to take his place is a matter for the Secretary of State for Industry. As for his comments about age, I think they are a little tactless since the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Foot) is only 10 months younger than Mr MacGregor and he is seeking an even more onerous position than chairman of the coal board.



Skinner: We shall terminate this appointment

Sir William Clark (Croydon, South, C): While it is difficult to find chairmen of the nationalised industries because of the low rate of pay – £59,000 to £60,000 – as compared to private industry, if it was know this appointment was to be on the taxpayers' shoulders at a cost of £500,000 a year, could we not have found someone in to management in this country on these terms?

Mr Lawson: I had to ask two questions. First, who wa the best man for the job, and I came to the conclusion it was Mr MacGregor. The second was, was he worth £1,500,000 compensation payment and bearing in mind we are talking about the larges industrial employer in the United Kingdom and that regrettably, it is losing £1,500,000 every day, it seemed he was worth it.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C): Mr MacGregor starts with two vast advantages-a proven track record and the knowledge that nearly 60 per cent of miners support his appointment because that was the question Mr Scargill made clear he wanted miners to address themselves to in the recent ballot.

Mr Lawson: It is true that Mr Scargill made it an issue in the recent ballot. To that extent he is right.

Mr Trvor Skeet (Bedford C): Thirty collieries of the United Kingdom are accountable for 90 per cent of the appalling losses.

Mr Denis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): The loss-making pits, if they had the same subsidies as France, Germany, and Belgium, irrespective of who was chairman, would be trusfired back to the black.

The appiontment will be treaded with contempt, notwithstanding Mr Lawson's use of the ballot result about other matters.

When we get back to power, with the backing of the National Union of Mineworkerrs and other trade unions, we shall terminate his appointment.

Mr Lawson: We have spent more than £3,000m on investment, far more than other West Europeans.

● After the statement had been made in the Lords, **Lord Ezra** (L), former chairman of the National Coal Board, said that on a per tonne basis the NCB received substantially less Government funds than paid in any other West European coal producing country? A large amount of these borrowings and funds were due to the fact that the coal board under the 1974 Plan for Coal is buildong up a new industry to replace the old mines which inevitably had to go out of existence.

The amount of public money being paid into the coal board at present would represent future investment for the country.

Minister has seen bidders for Wytch Farm

ENERGY

Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, told the Commons that he had met all the bidders for the Wytch Farm onshore oilfield in Dorset whom the British Gas Corporation considered to be valid bidders.

He said he had acted in a wholly even-handed manner when the corporation sought guidance from him on the bidders for the Wytch Farm interests. He said he would make a statement when the current negotiations had been concluded.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Merthyr Tydfil, Lab) stated: Is it not an utter scandal that he and the Government have been attempting to destroy a fine partnership between British Gas and BP over the best onshore oilfield we have got?

Can he tell us a little more about these current negotiations? What part has he been playing in them? Time after time we have been told that this is mainly a decision for British Gas but has he not been having secret meetings with some of the bidders to cajole them into putting in acceptable bids?

Mr Lawson: The principle of the matter has been debated in this House and voted on. Parliament has decided it is up to the British Gas Corporation to carry out the will of the House of Commons and Parliament.

As for the part I have played: the British Gas Corporation sought guidance from me on the bids they had received, and in formulating the guidance I have given them, it was necessary to seek from me some elucidation.

Mr Rowlands: This has been an important revelation, because time after time ministers have said it is nothing to do with the Government but is to do with British Gas.

Whom has he seen? Which *bidders has he met? Did British Gas* request him to meet the bidders, or did he seek to meet the bidders to cajole them into getting acceptable bidding?

Mr Lawson: British Gas is well aware of the part I have played. They explicitly sought guidance from me on the bids I have received. I have, of course, acted in a wholly even-handed manner. (Labour protests).

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on energy: He made the interesting statement that he had been even-handed in relation to bids for Wytch Farm. Has he met all the bidders?

Mr Lawson: I have met all the bidders whom the British Gas Corporation considered to be valid bidders.

Dr Dickson Mabon (Greenock and Port Glasgow, SDP): Can he give an assurance that he has put no pressure on British Gas to reduce the valuation which they put on Wytch Farm? Is it the case that in the last analysis he cannot refuse BP if they wish to buy it?

Mr Lawson: On the last point, he is right. Of course BP have the matching right, that is correct. As to the valuation, the only independent valuation of which I am aware is that produced by the distinguished oil analyst Wood Mackenzie last month who put a value of £141m to £213m.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C): The BGC has been seeking deliberately to try to frustrate the will of Parliament to say this share should be sold. It is unreasonable to behave in this way by artificially inflating the valuation of their stake in Wytch Farm.

Mr Lawson: He is on to a good point. Parliament has decided this matter but it is now up to BGC to bring a decision forward expeditiously.

Boards asked to cut spending on advertising

The Earl of Avon, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, is to discuss advertising expenditure with the new chairman of the Electricity Council at the earliest opportunity, **Mr Hamish Gray**, Minister of State for Energy, said.

Mr Timothy Eggar (Enfield, North, C) had asked what was the total expenditure on advertising by the British Gas Corporation and the electricity supply industry in the last year for which figures were available.

Mr Gray: I am informed by the industries that in 1981-82 advertising expenditue was £22m by electricity industry and £23,013,000 by the gas industry.

Mr Eggar: This means that every gas consumer will be paying at least £2 a year for advertising costs and a similar amount for electricity consumers. Both boards will be competing against each other.

When will he take action with the boards to ensure that the level of costs is reduced?

Mr Gray: I am concerned about the level of expenditure and have asked these corporations to consider ways of reducing it. The Earl of Avon will be discussing the matter with the new chairman of the Electricity Council at the earliest opportunity.

Mr John Evans (Newton, Lab): If these bodies did not spend quite so much on advertising the electricity supply industry in particular would not need to close show rooms in small towns to save money.

Mr Gray: The Office of Fair Trading report in April, 1982, pointed out that over four years, 1977-78 to 1980-81, the London Electricity spent more on advertising appliances as a percentage of turnover than other groups of retailers.

Sharp fall in oil prices not desirable

Britain has no interest whatever in an exaggerated fall in oil prices and would do what it could within the confines of market forces to introduce a degree of stability into the market, **Mr Nigel Lawson**, Secretary of State for Energy, stated during question time in the Commons.

When **Mr John Smith**, chief Opposition spokesman on trade, sought a statement on North Sea oil prices and their impact in the finances of the British National Oil Corporation, Mr Lawson said North Sea oil prices were determined by the market, as indeed they always had been. BNOC's financial position depended on trading conditions, not on the absolute price of oil.

Mr Smith (North Lanarkshire, Lab) said the price of North Sea oil was probably the most important economic factor affecting the country at the moment. His statements have (he said) been total silence or as opaque as the one he has just given. Should not the Government announce its policy as to the price they wish North Sea oil to be sold at and, does he not appreciate that by breaking up BNOC into Britoil and trading BNOC he is going to land the trading side with hundreds of millions of pounds of losses which cannot be compensated by profits coming from the production side.

Mr Lawson: The separation of the two parts of BNOC makes no difference whatsoever tothe activities or finances of the trading side. If it makes losses, there are provisions under the Oil and Gas Enterprise Act for grants to be made to make good those losses.

For the Government to declare what price it would like oil to be is an absurdity. It would have no effect whatsover. What BNOC seeks to do is to sell its oil in the market place and in a way conducive to the greatest degree of stability.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C): Would he agree that a moderate fall in world oil prices will be beneficial to the UK economy as we export so much? Is not the lesson of the last decade that the erratic and dramatic changes in oil prices made by Opec countries is damaging to world trade and to the Opec countries.

Mr Lawson: I entirely agree. The existence of a cartel has led to a more dramatic rise than would otherwise have occurred and there is now a phase of adjustment where market forces have prevailed, as they always do.

I agree that the gradual fall that has occurred has been beneficial to us and to the world but an exaggerated fall would be undesirable.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab): How would BNOC finances look if the price of oil went down to $24 a barrel? What loss could we anticipate then?

Mr Lawson: It is not a matter of the absolute price of oil which determines profitability or loss of this trading organization of BNOC, but conditions in the market place and margins and so on.

Parliament building

It is hoped to publish before Easter the report of the House of Commons Services Committee on the first phase of the use of the Bridge Street site at Westminister for parliamentary purposes, **Mr John Biffen**, Leader of the Commons, said.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) asked whether Mr Biffen could confirm that the offer of £15m by the Secretary of State for the Evironment for the new accomodation still stood.

Mr Biffen replied that the Government's position on finance would be made clear during the debate on the matter.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, conclusion of remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): British Shipbuilders Bill, committee. Debate on the broadcasting of Parliament. Debate on the deportation of Mr Stancu Papusoiu to Romania.

Baker tries to put fears at rest

TELECOM BILL

A Government new clanse imposing on the Secretary of State for Industry and the Director General of Telecommunications clear duties to provide public call box telephone services, emergency services and services in rural areas, was moved by **Mr Kenneth Baker**, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, when the report stage of the Telecommunications Bill was taken in the Commons.

He explained that the new clause, replacing that in the Bill which had merely set out guidelines, would not permit British Telecom to exercise any undue price discrimination against any group of people. Fears about higher prices for services in rural areas were unfounded. The Government intended that increases in BT's prices in monopoly areas, such as local calls and residential rentals, should be limited to less than the rate of inflation.

Mr Baker said the new clause set out the national telecommunications objectives and provided a clear and consistent basis from which the industry could extend and develop. It would bring benefits to customers, the companies and not least to the people who worked in them. People were concerned about the effects of the proposals but many of them had been misled by those with a vested interest in maintaining the status quo. This was regrettable and may have caused needless anxiety.

They also feared for the future of services to disadvantaged groups such as the deaf and blind. But these *were the services the Government* was committed to preserving. Anyone who had access to a telephone now would continue to do so under the new arrangements.

Any failure by the Secretary of State and the Director General to act within their general duties could result in their being taken to court and this was a significant safeguard.

The 999 emergency service must continue. That was why it was specifically mentioned. BT's licence would oblige them to continue this service free of charge. This would preserve an aspect of Britain's emergency services not always found in other countries. The Government also proposed that other major telecommunications operators would also be obleged to provide access to such services.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry: Will they still be used through operators and therefore maintain the staff, or is there going to be a different system?

Mr Baker: That is not for me to answer. It is for the management of BT, because they will determine how the service should be run.

There was no doubt of the value of telephone call boxes, almost all of which were open 24 hours a day. Not only were they of great value to those who did not have a phone, but were even more important in an emergency since the majority of 999 calls were made from call boxes.

Baker: The 999 service must continue

The clause ensured that they would continue to be provided. There were guidelines agreed between BT and the Post Office User's National Council governing when the least used call boxes could be removed. When a call box took less than the agreement stated it became a candidate for removal. The figure was low – below £200 a year in revenue.

The Government intended that the Director General should continue to operate broadly similar arrangements. The obligatioon to provide call boxes could be enforced, whereas at present BT had no obligation to provide them at all. For the first time, the duty and obligation to provide telephone kiosks was enshrined in statute.

The effect of the Government's proposals was that privatization and an end to direct Government controls should lead to a fall in prices in real terms over the next five years.

Competition in price, quality and variety of services would provide consumers with maximum choice and the opportunity to obtain the service which best suited their needs. The supply of many kinds of telecommunications apparatus had already been liberalized and there were encouraging signs that more and more companies were entering the market.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry, said it was evident the Government had not yet got the Bill right. The new clause fell far short of what the Opposition regarded as necessary.

The amount of detail given on the rural services indicated how worried the Government was about maintaining these services.

The Government's proposals would result in a two-headed company which would throw into jeopardy the loss-making services.

Protest over broadcasts

Any substantial change to arrangements for broadcasting the proceedings of Parliament should take place at the begining of a new Parliament Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, said during questions.

His reply came in answer to Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab) who said there was widespread dissatisfaction among members about broadcasting as it took place with reports of the trivial and frivolous

Would it not be more satisfactory for the House to have control over the arrangements of broadcasting?

Mr Biffen said he was aware of the former. Any such substantial change should take place at the beginning of a new Parliament

Bills through

The Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill was taken through all its stages. The Currency Bill, which amends the Coinage Act 1971 and the law on the issuing and writing off of bank notes, passed its remaining stages.

GLC spending priorities

The GLC had a strange sense of priorities when they withheld the annual grant of £62,000 to the Boy Scouts and splashed out £500,000 on a community centre for homosexuals, **Lady Trumpington** (C) said at question time in the House of Lords.

Lord Skelmersdale, the Government spokesman: I can neither confirm nor deny that. I can only say what I have read in the press. For good or ill the GLC exists and it is within its rights to spend money in accordance with statutory powers on any local project which seems to it fit.

Lady Trumpington: How does one obtain information about what has caused the GLC to spend £5,000 on Bedside Manners Company Limited and £35,000 for the Karl Marx centenary?

Lord Skelmersdale: I have no doubt there is within the GLC a publicity officer of some sort who would doubtless be delighted to give her the information she requires.

CBI optimism not shared in Midlands

By Arthur Osman

Forecasts from the Confederation of British Industry yesterday, indicating that the recession in industry may be ending, are being viewed with caution in the West Midlands.

Academics, civil servants and some industrialists share the view that the decay that has been eating at the heart of the region for almost 20 years will not be cured simply by a recovery in economic activity when Britain comes out of recession.

Some businesses have gone forever, and the region so far has missed the surge in electronic high technology that is regenerating other areas.

That was the message conveyed in fairly brutal terms by a Civil Service brief, which is thought to have influenced the decision by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, to allocate an extra £100m in his Budget to stimulate small engineering firms in the Midlands.

That move has been welcomed, although within the region there is a feeling it is a firefighting rather than a fire prevention measure, and that too little is being done, too late.

Commenting on the deeply depressed West Midlands, the CBI's own report acknowledged: "Firms are aware of the possibility that the apparent upturn is simply a repeat of 1982, with restocking in the first quarter giving the misleading impression of recovery. While the general level of activity is undoubtedly rising, it must be emphasized that the increase is from a very low base line – the fourth quarter of 1982 – and the general mood is one of caution".

In one decade, the region has moved from a position where only London and the South-east had a lower unemployment rate to one where only region, the North, has a higher rate.

As metalworking has declined, under the impact of aggressive imports among other things, so has the region. The respected Institute for Employment Research at Warwick University says that some marginal growth, possibly helped by the Budget package, will take place up to the mid-1980s, when it is thought that the region's deterioration will slow down and stabilize.

Dr Peter Elias, senior research fellow at the institute, said even assisted area status would not be a cure, merely a palliative: in terms of employment it would have little impact.

He said there were too many structural difficulties and the Government should be applying itself to the study of work distribution as the region adjusted to a low level of employment.

He said it had to be accepted that unemployment nationally would stick at about three and a half million over the next decade. In the West Midlands one in five men are without a job, and 57 unemployed chase each notified vacancy.

Of the total number 100,000 have been unemployed for a year. Unemployment has tripled in four years, the figures last month being 270,642 males and 94,490 females. Between 1980 and 1982 it rose by 11 per cent, far more than any other region.

The motor industry has accounted for a third of the jobs los. It is now accepted that one in five is living on or below the official poverty line. An estimated 60 per cent of those unemployed are not only living on the poverty line but also entirely dependent on the state for their income.

Once they were part of a workforce that produced more manufactured goods per capita than any other region. But national and local investment began to decline sharply and the region showed the slowest growth of private investment in new industrial building between 1965 and 1970.

Efforts to get restrictions on the replacement of old factories removed were unseccessful. The decline in public investment reflected the Government's concern to assist traditionally depressed areas. Midland firms were encouraged to expand in northern unemployment blackspots.

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Sculpture course rejected

By Christopher Warman
Arts Correspondent

A radical new sculpture course at St Martin's School of Art in London, which has been in the forefront of sculpture teaching in recent years, has been rejected as part of the fine arts degree course by the Council for National Academic Awards.

The students are left without a course leading to a degree and the school has suspended the intake of further sculpture students.

Mr Tim Scott, head of the department of sculpture, who introduced the course two years ago, said that his main concern in the controversy was for the 30 or so students on the course. He did not know what his own future at the school would be. Since the 1950s the school, under the leadership of Mr Frank Martin, has achieved a high reputation for its radical sculpture tradition, helped by teaching from one of Britain's leading sculptors, Mr Anthony Caro.

Mr Scott, who has been connected with the department since he was a student in 1954, took over from Mr Martin in 1980 with the intention of continuing the radical tradition.

The Council for National Academic Awards first looked at the course two years ago, but suspended judgment because it was considered too early to give a decision. The council, made up of art school teachers, returned last Friday and announced that they could not validate the course.

Mr Frank Hatt, the school's vice-principal, emphasized that the present students would be able to complete their course.

The school would make changes to the course so that they could apply for a renewal of validation and admit students again.

More warders

Prison officers in the Irish Republic resumed normal working yesterday after Mr Michael Noonan, Minister for Justice, announced increased manning levels at the troubled Portlaoise top-security prison.

Whitehall brief

A mandarin's one moment of fear

By Peter Hennessy

In his nine years as the country's top economic official, Sir Douglas Wass, who retires from the Treasury permanent secretaryship on Thursday, was frightened only once. In November 1976 he feared that the Callaghan Administration would fail to agree terms with the International Monetary Fund to stop the collapse of sterling.

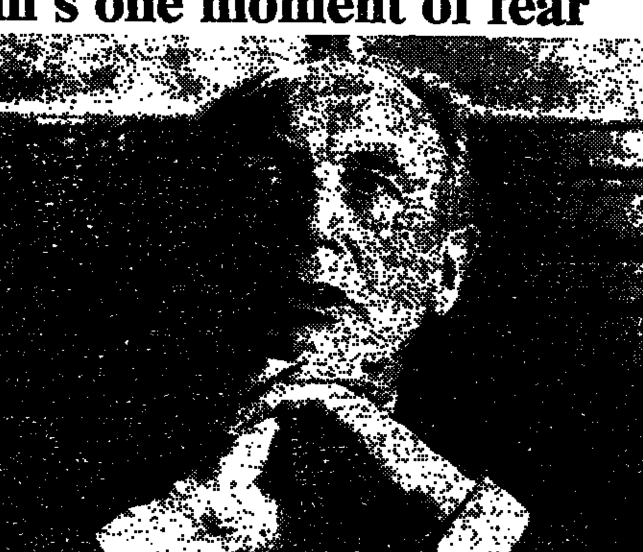
Anticipating last week the relative freedom of speech that loss of office brings, he admitted: "I was frightened in 1976 because I did not think that, with the Germans, the Americans and the fund pressing for what they were, that it was politically easy for the Government to deliver.

"Had there been a breakdown – it was in nobody's interests but it was not inconceivable – it would have been very serious indeed: a very substantial run on sterling; pressure on the Government to introduce protection and very severe capital controls would have been very great, which would have jeopardized our membership of the Common Market and the open trading structure: there would have been considerable xenophobia in the country".

Sir Douglas's tactic was to play for time. He infuriated some of his Treasury colleagues by indulging his well-known penchant for intellectual gymnastics while sterling was almost shedding cents by the hour.

"I did see my job as getting the best terms as I could for the Government and for the country and not using the IMF as a mechanism for enforcing Treasury views on a reluctant Cabinet. The view that there was a conspiracy was disconcerting."

A good question to pose to retiring economic officials is: if the Treasury since 1945 had been staffed by 1,000 Maynard Keyneses instead of 1,000 normal human beings, could we have hoped to get the British economy right?



Sir Douglas Wass whose 'playing for time' strategy over sterling upset Treasury colleagues (Photograph: John Voos).

Sir Douglas said: "No. I do not believe that the problems that have confronted us were and are resoluble by intellectual horsepower. So Keynes to the power of 1,000 would not help. I do not think there are any great economic truths that have escaped us."

Sir Douglas, brooding privately in 1978 when he was not able to talk as freely as now, spoke of the British economy as having been up against it since the 1870s when the United States and Germany began to grow behind tariff walls. He also mentioned social factors, such as the low status of engineers in Britain and the preference for financial rather than industrial enterprise.

"These are very deep-seated problems that can only be affected at the margins by the policy instruments that the Government wields. It is arguable that with less stop-go and lower rates of personal taxation, we might have got a better performance. But I think it would have been pretty marginal."

Sir Douglas's job will be filled from next week by Mr Peter Middleton: "A personal friend. Fine chap. He will do well", Sir Douglas says.

What about Mrs Thatcher's alleged politicization of the senior bureaucracy by promotion of those she values, like Mr Middleton? "I do not think it is politicization. These were appointments on merit. The Prime Minister has her own views on what type of chap she wants. She wants chaps of ability and so do I."

More will follow on autumn evenings. Sir Douglas is to be the Reith Lecturer for 1983. The lectures should prove intriguing. Despite nine years of economic pressure and dislocation, he has kept, according to all who work with him, his intellectual curiosity to the end. A rare compliment.

A cheaper way to move

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

The cost of moving house for the average family in the South-east can be cut by up to 40 per cent if the estate agent and solicitor are replaced by a property shop and a conveyancing firm.

For a family selling a typical £45,000 home and buying a £60,000 property 20 miles away the total cost of the upheaval has risen to more than £4,000, a building society survey says.

In a traditional transaction there are three main costs: stamp duty, solicitor's and estate agents' fees. Those items alone total about £3,500, and will continue to rise in line with house prices. But using a property shop (or advertising the property oneself) and a conveyancing firm brings these costs down to about £2,000.

In spite of the high cost of moving more than one million people changed homes last year, according to the Woolwich Building Society *Review*.

The society points out that it is worth while shopping around for solicitors and estate agents.

Buyers are also told by the Woolwich to take care about the price they negotiate when buying a home, because an extra few pounds can turnout to be expensive when it comes to paying stamp duty.

A £30,000 house, for example, incurs duty at the rate of 0.5 per cent (£150), but for a property costing £30,100 the rate rises to 1 per cent, and the duty doubles to just over £300.

Forceps births questioned

By Our Medical Correspondent

Pregnant British women have twice the likelihood of Dutch women of having a Caesarean section, but only half that of women in the United States or Australia.

The percentage of women having the operation varies within Britain, with an overall rate in 1978 of 7.5 per cent. The highest figures are in teaching hospitals, the lowest in East Anglia.

There is no direct correlation between the mortality rate and Caesarean sections.

A report from the Middlesex Polytechnic Department of Sociology which will be the subject of a conference in June, suggests that the use of forceps in surgical delivery is growing, and that may not always be due to the mother's or baby's medical condition.

It suggests that administrative convenience may sometimes be a cause and questions whether the training of junior staffs in teaching hospitals is another factor.

Mdical opinion, however, maintains that no conclusions should be drawn from the figures without consideration of the social conditions of mothers in the areas concerned, and the health factors which necessitated some of them being admitted to teaching hospitals.

"The time when obstetricians could be criticized for so-called social inductions is well past," Mr Michael Dunstan, consultant obstetrician at the West Middlesex Hospital, said.

West bank poisoning: relatives besiege hospital

Doctors baffled by recurring symptoms

From Christopher Walker, Jenin, West Bank

The first thing you see, having pushed through the crowds of anxious relatives besieging the decrepit hospital in the centre of this occupied Palestinian town is a makeshift bed in the main hallway there a young Arab girl on an intravenous glucose drip is being treated with an oxygen mask.

Close by are more than 40 recently abandoned green canvas stretchers, and in some of the desperately overcrowded rooms girl patients are still lying two in a bed. Outside, the nearly deserted streets are patrolled by slow moving Israeli riot vehicles, while merchants strike against what their leaders claim was a mass poisoning attack intended to force them to leave their town.

Down one corridor is a cramped ward where four of the 350 Arab schoolgirls, aged between nine and 19, are slowly recovering from the mystery disease which has caused mass panic in sections of the West Bank. The father of one frail looking teenager, who has neither spoken nor eaten solid food for a week, is shouting obscenities at a bearded Arab doctor.

"There is no way to explain to him or you what caused this epidemic yet, but we believe it was the inhaling of some form of toxic gas. It was definately not a virus," the doctor told us. "You can write down that whoever did this were animals who do not deserve the name of human beings."

Dr Samir Abdul Jaber, deputy director of the 55-bed hospital, revealed that on Sunday alone 110 girls had been admitted in less than 12 hours. The most serious aspect of the case now was that the symptoms were recurring. "We are letting people go and within a few hours they are coming back again".

Unlike the propagandists, Arab, Jewish and even Soviet, who have been having a field day since the bizarre epidemic began, the doctor was ultra-cautious in his diagnosis. The disease caused the girls to vomit, faint, turn blue and suffer from headaches but, he said: "As yet, the tests have shown *nothing* to provide us with an answer. In my 13 years experience here, I have never seen anything remotely like it.

"The only evidence we have from the girls themselves is that they complain of a sharp, acrid smell.

Later Miss Sohair Sharif, aged 17, described it to us more specifically as "like rotten eggs".

One of the handful of Arab males so far hit by the illness, Mr Ziyad Atari, an English teacher at one of the six schools where pupils have been affected appeared to confirm the theory of gas by pointing out that only girl pupils sitting closest to the window were affected. He only suffered symptoms two days later, but other male stretcher bearers have collapsed on arrival at hospital.

Dr Jaber conceded that an element of mass hysteria may have been responsible for some of the symptoms. "But in the great majority the symptoms are quite genuine."

The potentially harmful effects of the incident on the already brittle security situation in the West Bank Bank was plain in the dusty streets of Jenin, where angry and suspicious local Arabs lurked in the shadow of their closed shops. Most would only talk to a reporter when Israeli vehicles, had moved around the street corners.

Some local Palestinian leaders showed none of the reticence of doctors or victims in attributing the outbreak to a conspiracy by Jewish settlers.

After spending several hours in the remote part of the West Bank, the only evidence that appeared incontrovertible was that in some schools traces of yellow dust had been left, there had been a smell which appeared to indicate the presence of sulphur

A joint investigation by the Israeli Army, police, the Health Ministry and civil administration concluded on the results of initial tests that there was no evidence of either accidental or deliberate poisoning on a mass scale.

This finding clashed sharply with the view expressed earlier by senior Israeli commanders that the incident was mass poisoning carried out by Palestinian *agents provocateur* anxious for mass Arab riots tomorrow, the anniversary of the 1976 Land Day.

The Israeli papers carried a range of theories almost as wideranging as their political views. The independent *Haaretz*, usually the most reliable on West Bank affairs, plumped for "nerve gas", while *Davar* quoted unofficial sources as blaming a sulphur derivative used in agriculture.

While no definitive theory may ever emerge, one important factor the affair has emphasized is that what matters in the West Bank is what people believe happened, rather than what did happen.

From talking to many local Palestinians in Jenin yesterday, there was no room for doubt that they were convinced that either Israeli soldiers or settlers had launched a deliberate chemical attack against their young women.

Nicaragua invasion masterminded by US, 'Time' alleges

From Christopher Thomas, New York

The Reagan Administration is deeply involved with counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua, according to *Time* magazine.

It says the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN), an alliance of guerrillas opposed to the Marxist-led Sandinista Government, is run by a coordinating committee beneath which there are three military general staffs responsible for the guerrilla campaign. One of those, described as the Third Staff, is supposedly an all-American boy.

Time, quoting FDN sources, says the Third Staff is allegedly the brains of the insurgency. Its job, supposedly, is to pass orders to the Second Staff – made up of members of the Honduran military plus a military representative from Argentina – which in turn relays them to the FDN commanders.

According to *Time*, the coordinator of the separate command group activities is Mr John Negroponte, United States Ambassador to Honduras. A Western diplomat is quoted as saying: "His job is to keep the Hondurans in the game. He keeps them enthusiastic".

● **MANAGUA:** A member of Nicaragua's junta says that his Government has been convinced by the stepped-up attacks of rebel bands that the Reagan administration has now decided to seek the overthrow of the Sandinist government, NYT reports.

Senŏr Sergio Ramirez Mercado said Washington was not only using former national Guardsmen of the ousted Somoza regime to launch what he called terrorist attacks, but was also seeking to isolate Nicaragua politically . and weaken its economy.

In the first interview given by a senior membe of the junta since reports of a major increase in the conflict in Nicaragua began to appear earlier this month, Senŏr Ramirez tried to dismiss the strength of the *military opposition*.

"If it were only a question of defeating the National Guard, we could do it easily," he said. "But Reagan won't stop at that. He would use different methods to try to overthrow us."

Senŏr Ramirez also said that the latest rebel offensive threatened the survival of political pluralism in Nicaragua, because some conservative business and political groups had shown sympathy for the insurgents.

But he said the Reagan Administration was stupid in thinking it could use remnant's of Somoza's National Guard to undermine the Sandinists, because the population now felt it was again confronting its old enemy.

"Reagan may have thought that, by putting 4,000 or 5,000 guardsmen into Nicaragua, he could erode our power," Senŏr Ramirez said. "After all, we had a smaller, less-equipped army and we overthrew Somoza. But the analysis is wrong."

Children die in black magic ritual

Singapore (Reuter) – Two children were sacrificed in a black magic ritual on an altar to Indian gods, Singapore's High Court was told.

Adrian Lim, aged 41, and his wife Tan Mui Choo, aged 28, pleaded guilty to killing the children, but the court rejected the admission and ordered the trial to continue. Also before the court is Hoe Kah Hong, aged 27, described as Mr Lim's girl friend.

The prosecutor said that the three ethnic Chinese killed a girl of eight and a boy of 10 in Mr Lim's flat on a big housing estate two years ago. The girl had been sexually assaulted and suffocated and the body of the boy, with burn marks on it, was found two weeks later.

He had been drugged and drowned and a syringe containing his blood was discovered in the apartment. Both children were abducted and murdered in "unholy ritualistic practices," the prosecutor said.

Dealers jailed for fraud

Cologne (Reuter) – Three currency dealers were jailed here for their part in the collapse in 1974 of Herstatt, then West Germany's largest private bank. They were convicted of fraudulent dealings.

Norbert Arden was sentenced to seven-and-a-half years, Bruno Heinen to four-and-a-half years and Bruno Blaeser to three years and nine months in jail. The trial spanned four years. Their defence lawyers gave notice of appeal.

Cooked soup on eternal flame

Berlin (AP) – A 34-year-old Austrian vagrant found cooking onion soup over Berlin's "eternal flame" was arrested for violating West German insult laws.

Police said he got off with a warning on a previous occasion when he tried to whip up a batch of dumplings over the flame, intended to burn until Germany is reunited.

Sentence cut

The Hague (Reuter) – A Dutch appeals court reduced by one year a six-year prison sentence imposed on Benjamin Evingulu, aged 22, an Armenian, for the attempted murder of the Turkish Consul in Rotterdam last July. The consul was unhurt and three other attackers escaped.

Too Strong

Agana, Guam (AP) – Mr Bruce Strong, a teacher, has withdrawn a petition that sought to have his name legally changed to God. He said the request had "brought undue public reaction upon some of those who are near and dear to me."

Fanfani triumph

Rome – Senator Amintore Fanfani's coalition Government won a vote of confidence by 325 to 211, with five abstentions. The Prime Minister sought the confidence vote because, the Opposition had proposed about 100 amendments to budget proposals.

Protesters held

Ottawa – About 20 members of an anti-sealing group face charges of public mischief after their protest vessel, the Sea Shepherd II, was boarded in the Gulf of St Lawrence by police who used tear smoke.

Bomb victim

San Sebastian (Reuter) – Separatist ETA terrorists claimed responsibility for an explosion which killed a police bomb disposal expert here and seriously wounded another.

Stolen again

Nice (AP) – For the second time in less than a month, a bronze bas-relief portrait of the late Princess Grace of Monaco was stolen from a commemorative pillar here.

Bank strike

Madrid (Reuter) – Bank workers went on strike in Spain, reducing services to a minimum. The dispute is about pay and will last until Thursday.

Europeans consulted on missiles

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

President Reagan is awaiting final replies from European leaders before completing the draft of a speech he is to give on Thursday in which he is expected to outline new ideas for reducing medium-range missiles in Europe.

The European leaders are responding to a letter which Mr Reagan sent them last week containing several new proposals and asking for their reactions.

The contents of the President's letter have not been disclosed. However it is understood to contain several alternatives. One would allow the United States and the Soviet Union each to deploy 100 missile launchers which could carry a total of no more than 300 warheads.

At present the Soviet Union has 351 triple-warheaded SS20 missiles as well as about 300 ageing single-warheaded SS4 and SS5 missiles targeted against Western Europe. Nato has no land-based medium-range missiles at the moment but plans to start deploying 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles at the end of this year.

A second alternative would allow Nato deployment of Pershing 25 and cruises to rise to the level of Soviet missiles in the same class: then both sides would "build down" to a lesser number.

Another alternative involves a more complex mix of weapons and would cover strategic bombers as well as missiles.

All of the proposals which Mr Reagan has put forward would involve at least some Pershing 2s being deployed in West Germany. The United States believes there are political as well as military reasons why Nato's deployment must involve Pershings.

The president originally proposed in his "zero-zero" plan that both sides should eliminate all medium-range missiles.

However, this idea was firmly rejected by the Soviet Union and was regarded as unattainable by the Europeans – at least in the short term.

As a result Mr Reagan has come under growimg pressure in recent weeks to come up with an alternative plan for an "interim solution.

● **Spending protest:** Six former US Cabinet officials from both parties have criticized the Reagan Administration's high defence spending and argued that there is no reason to believe that throwing money at defence now would achieve more satisfactory results than throwing money at social programmes in the 1960s, Mohsin Ali writes.

The letter was sent by former Treasury Secretaries Mr John Connally and Mr William Simon and Mr Peter Peterson the former Commerce Secretary, all of them Republicans, and Mr Michael Blumenthal, Mr Douglas Dillon and Mr Henry Fowler, all of them former Democrat Treasury Secretaries.

Arafat puts off talks with King

Baghdad (Reuter) – Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, arrived in Iraq yesterday after postponing improtant talks on Middle East peace with King Hussain of Jordan for reasons that were not fully clear.

The PLO chairman flew to Iraq from Saudi Arabia, saying eh had postponed his trip to Jordan until later this week because the King was busy with a state visit by Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman, who arrives in Amman today for three days.

Meanwhile, President Saddam Husain of Iraq and Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, discussed bilateral relations and the Iraq-Iran war.

The President confirmed Iraq's "unwavering policy" of trying to reach a lasting and just solution to the Gulf war.

● **DAMASCUS:** An envoy from Chancellor Kreisky of Austria met Palestinian officials here yesterday to discuss a proposed exchange of prisoners between Israel and the PLO.

Stars of Sydney: The Prince and Princess of Wales being greeted by huge crowds outside the Sydney Opera House yesterday.

UN chief and Andropov discuss Kabul

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet party leader, yesterday met Señor Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, to discuss desarmament and "ways of normalizing the situation around Afghanistan".

Señor Perez de Cuellar met Mr Andropov last November at the funeral of the late President Brezhnev. He is in Moscow on a three-day visit at the Soviet leader's personal invitation.

Soviet accounts of the visit have given the impression that the main topic of discussion was nuclear disarmament, and the official report of yesterday's encounter by Tass emphasized the role of the United Nations in reducing the arms race and the attendant "danger of nuclear war".

Sources said, however, that the talks, in which Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, also took part, dealt in some detail with Afghanistan, a subject currently exercising both Mr Andropov and the United Nations.

The Tass account of yesterday's meeting said "considerable attention" had been paid to areas of tension in the world, including the Middle East and Afghanistan.

Diplomats said the reference to the "situation around Afghanistan" suggested the Russians were sticking to their view that "interference" by Pakistan and the Western powers was the root cause of the Afghan crisis, and that an undertaking of non-interference was a precondition *of any move towards a settlement*.

Repeated reports of Soviet casualties in the press here point to the Kremlin's concern over the continuing impasse three years after the Soviet invasion. They also show, however, that Moscow will not withdraw unless it can prove that its costly commitment has been worthwhile.

Exile threat prompts arms hunt

Port-au-Prince (NYT) – The Haitian Government, apparently worried be a growing militancy on the part of exile groups in the United States, has begun shopping for new armamants, *including* aircraft.

Diplomats say these opposition groups are deeply divided and do not seem to pose any immediate threat to the Government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier. But the regime's response to recent exile attacks has demonstrated that Haitian security forces are deficient in organization and prepardendess.

The United States, although alarmed by the prospect of a new point of instability in the troubled Caribbean region, has shown reluctance to provide President Duvalier with new weaponry, apparently fearing opposition in Congress over what legishators describe as a lack of political freedom here. Last year United States military aid to Haiti amounted to only $475,000 (£316,000) for spare parts, tugboats and training.

In one operation against invading exiles last year, Haitian soldiers fled under fire from the civilian militia, which mistook them for guerrillas.

S Africans blamed for sabotage

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

Lesotho has claimed that a white South African Army officer and a number of black South African policemen took part in acts of sabotage and armed attacks in the tiny kingdom last weekend.

It has protested to the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and may call for an urgent debate in the United Nations Security Council.

However, in a bizarre development yesterday, Major-General Shadrack Matela, the Lesotho Commissioner of Police, said that "seven of the South African policemen being held on suspicion of assisting the would-be saboteurs" had been released without his knowledge. He said that the matter was being investigated.

The fighting began on Saturday morning with an attack on a barracks of the Lesotho Para-Military Force (LPF) near Ongeluksnek, on Lesotho's southern border with the "independent" tribal state of Transkei. The LPF claims to have killed or wounded 20

A Lesotho spokesman has also claimed that the attack was led by a white South African officer, known as "Major McKenzie", who is said to be well known to the LPF manning the border post. According to diplomatic sources in Maseru, the Lesotho capital, there is a Major McKenzie, formerly a Selous Scout, in the Rhodesian *Army, serving in Transkei.*

The claim was treated with the usual ridicule by military sources in South Africa.

According to the Lesotho authorities, there were also widely scattered attacks during Saturday night and Sunday on police stations and a Roman Catholic mission along the northern and western borders of the kingdom, as well as an attempt to blow up electrical installations in Maseru.

Chinamano overture to Mugabe

From Stephen Taylor Harare

Mr Josiah Chinamano, the acting leader of Zimbabwe's main Opposition party, the Patriotic Front, has appealed to Mr Robert Mugabe to meet him for talks in the wake of the Prime Minister's latest threat.

Mr Chinamano, in a statement to *The Herald* newspaper here, said: "The Prime Minister's allegations and accusations against Zapu are so seriuos that they warrant personal discussion between him and Zapu leadership." Mr Chinamano has been acting president of the party since Mr Joshua Nkomo's flight into exile. Zapu is the formr name, now in common usage again, of the PF.

Mr Mugabe told a rally here at the weekend, that if the PF did not disarm the dissidents active in the west of the country the Government would "disarm the party".

It is standard government policy to blame the PF for the activities of dissidents, mainly members of Mr Nkomo's former Zipra guerrilla forces, who have killed about 140 people in the past year and are now particularly threatening white farmers in Matabeleland.

But Mr Chinamano told *The Herald*: "It is common knowledge that Zapu has no control over dissidents. The party has condemned and continues to condemn dissidents."

The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace issued a brief statement at the weekend, saying that it expected to meet Mr Mugabe soon over what it described as the killing without reason of men, women and children.

The Commission, which was a leading critic of military atrocities by forces of the Smith administration during the Rhodesian war, is the first independent organization to express in public disquite over the masacre of hundreds of civilians in January and February.

Indonesia allows glimpse behind Timor curtain

From Susan MacDonald, Lisbon

For the first time since the Indonesian invasion in 1976, a Portuguese television crew has been allowed into East Timor and the resulting documentary, screened last week provides a rare insight into life in the former Portuguese colony.

The television workers were under surveillance during their week-long stay, with officials planning their itinery and accompanying them

The Timorese interviewed appeared anxious and afraind, their facial expressions saying more than their guarded answers. The Portuguese also visited Atauro Island where, according to official estimates, 5,280 people connected with the Fretilin guerrilla movement, are kept in concentration camp conditions.

According to the film, they live on Red Cross subsidies, but a Red Cross official was reluctant to answer questions for fear of conpromising their position on the islands.

The Indonesian military commander in East Timor stated that there were 1,500 Indonesian solidiers, 1,500 Indonesian police and about 1,400 Timorese soldiers garrisoned there.

In reply to a question he estimated that there were only about 200 Fretilin guerrillas operating at present and most of the time they launched their attacks while searching for food.

A group of Portuguese Timorese said that they were being persecuted for retaining their nationality.

It is estimated that more than 100,000 people have disappeared since the 1975 Indonesian occupation, although the military commander has stated that his troops never kill Timorese as they are part all of the same family.

Timorese refugees arriving in Lisbon speak of a recent upsurge in guerrilla activities

British girls are deported from Austrian resort

By Our Foreign Staff

Seven British girls working for a British travel firm were arrested by Austrian police yesterday and deported from the fashionable ski resort of St Anton.

Their arrest followed a dispute between their employer, Bladon Lines, which organizes chalet holidays for skiers, and the local authorities over trading permits.

The girls, whose main duty is cooking, were arrested at 7.30 am, told to pack their bags and then driven to the West German border. They were later making their way home by train.

Dr Karl Heinz Klee, an Austrian lawyer who is representing Bladon Lines in its dispute, said that the deportation had been handled very badly by the Austrian authorities. It was inexcusable for the authorities to act against young girls who were unable to help themselves.

Mauritian Premier survives crisis

Port Louis (Reuter), AFP – Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, the Mauritius Prime Minister, yesterday formed a new Cabinet after the resignation of 11 of his 19 ministers last week.

The ministers who resigned expressing lack of confidence in Mr Jugnauth included Mr Jean-Claude de l'Estrac and Mr Paul Berenger, the influential Foreign Affairs and Finance Ministers.

All 11 were members of the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM), a partner in the left-wing coalition. They said they would continue to support the Government for the time being as parliamentary backbenchers.

The new 16-strong Cabinet includes 10 members from the MMM, five from the Mauritian Socialist Party and one from a small left-wing group. Mr Jugnauth takes over the finance portfolio himself while Mr Anil Gayan is appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Emigration.

The new Cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister and Finance: Aneerood Jugnauth (MMM); **Information and Cooperatives:** Harish Boodhoo (PSM); **Agriculture:** Kishore Deerpalsingh (PSM); **Works:** Rohit Beedassy (PSM); **Minister for Rodrigues Island:** Serge Clair (Rodrigan Party); **Industry and Trade, Attorney-General:** Kader Bhayat (MMM); **Foreign Affairs, Tourism:** Anyl Gayan (MMM); **Youth and Sports:** Sylvio Michel (MMM); **Social Security and Employment:** Diwakar Bundhun (MMM); **Education, Arts and Culture:** Armoogum Parsooramen (PSM); **Labour, Industrial Relations:** Satteanund Peerthum (MMM); **Housing, Land, Environment:** Dwarkanath Gungah (MMM); **Planning and Economic Development:** Karl Offman (PSM); **Regional Administration:** Lutchmeeparsadsing Ramsahok (MMM); **Energy, Communications:** Hahyendra Utchanan (MMM); **Health:** Jugdish Goburdhun (MMM).

Assam militant leaders call off violence but boycott Mrs Gandhi

Delhi (Reuter) – A powerful bomb exlpoded in the Assam capital of Gauhatis yesterday as militant leaders there announced a temporary suspension of their anti-immigrant campaign and political chiefs issued a fresh appeal for peace.

The bomb, the latest in a series of blasts across Assam in the past two weeks, caused only minor damage and no casualties. It exploded in the garden of a state official.

Leaders from nine political parties in Assam have issued a joint appeal for an all-out effort to restore peace and harmony.

About 3,000 people died and more than 250,000 were made homeless when violence flared last month during local elections which gave Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party a two-thirds majority.

The leaders included representatives from the Congress, Communist, left-wing and tribal parties who met Mr Hiteshwar Saikia the Assam Chief Minister on Sunday to discuss rehabilitation measures being taken by the Government.

The Government has set up a special state-level relief committee to oversee aid and rehabilitation measures for the thousands of villagers made homeless in the bloodshed.

Mr Prakesh Mehrotra, Governor of Assam, said the situation in the state was gradually improving and many people had already started returning to their villages.

Leaders of the campaign to oust immigrants from Assam met in Gauhati during the weekends and afterwards called on supporters to help the relief programme.

They said they were temporarily suspending their agitation, which had included strikes, road blocks and a boycott of last month's elections.

The decision was taken by the leaders of the two hardline groupings of ethnic Assamese Hindus spearheading the campaign – the All-Assam Students' Union and the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad or People's Revolutionary Front.

But they said they would continue their non-cooperation with Mr Saikia's government, which they say was elected by immigrant votes, and called on the public to boycott Mrs Gandhi's meeting when she visits the state tomorrow.

They said tomorrow would be observed as a day of mourning for those killed and black flags would be hoisted at meetings addressed by the Prime Minister.

Zia softens press censorship

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

General Zia ul-Haq softened press censorship at the weekend by declaring the periodicals and journals which had been required to submit to pre-publication censorship would now be permitted to censor themselves.

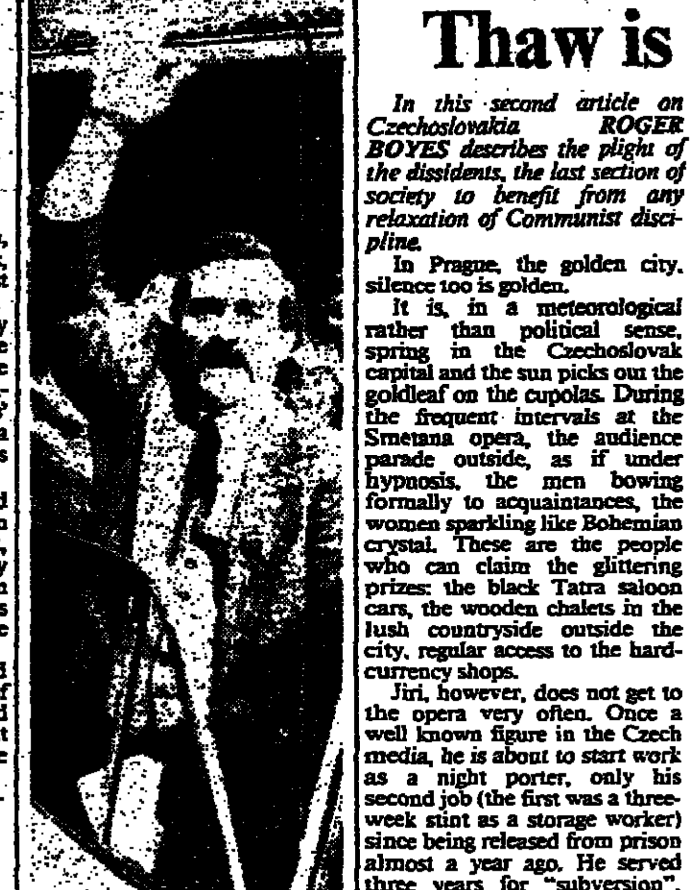
Daily newspapers already observe self-censorship, which apparently implies that nothing may be published criticizing martial law and all government "advices" must be accepted by the newspapers.

Total censorship was decreed in late 1979 when the regime cancelled the general elections for the second time and banned all political parties and political activity in Pakistan.

General Zia has not accepted the call by newspaper managements and editors to replace the 18-year-old press and publication ordinance, imposed by Field Marshal Ayub Khan, by an agreed code of ethics.

General Zia declared that pre-censorship of the Karachi papers would remain in force until revoked by the Sind authorities. The Sind Government reintroduced pre-censorship after recent

He refused to lift the ban on government advertising in the chain of Urdu language newspapers, *Jang*, including its London edition. *Jang* was held responsible by the Government for alleged bias reporting on rioting in Karachi.



Fighting fit: Mr Lech Walesa, looking confident as he is greeted by 600 cheering supporters at Gdansk shipyards at the weekend. He told them: "The time will come when we will win". Solidarity supporters signed an appeal for the release of Poles convicted of martial law offences.

Chill legacy for reformists

Thaw is slow to come in the golden city

In this second article on Czechoslovakia ROGER BOYES describes the plight of the dissidents, the last section of society to benefit from any relaxation of Communist discipline.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Part 2: Dissidents

In Prague, the golden city, silence too is golden.

It is, in a meteorological rather than political sense, spring in the Czechoslovak capital and the sun picks out the goldleaf on the cupolas. During the frequent intervals at the Smetana opera, the audience parade outside, as if under hypnosis, the men bowing formally to acquaintances, the women sparkling like Bohemian crystal. These are the people who can claim the glittering prizes: the black Tatra saloon cars, the wooden chalets in the lush countryside outside the city, regular access to the hard-currency shops.

Jiri, however, does not get to the opera very often. Once a well known figure in the Czech media, he is about to start work as a night porter, only his second job (the first was a three-week stint as a storage worker) since being released from prison almost a year ago. He served three years for "subversion", that is signing and propagating the Charter 77 human rights manifesto which tried somehow to keep alive the reform spirit of 1968.

Together we go through a list of 145 historians who were dismissed after the Soviet invasion. A cursory examination shows the state of affairs: one is a window cleaner (six years away from retirement), one was a rat catcher, another is a mortuary assistant. Not many are in prison. Some have emigrated, some have died.

Perhaps the most prominent Czechoslavak dissident has recently been released, or at least had his arrest suspended, because of ill health. He is Vaclav Havel, a gifted playwright who during the Prague Spring staged a number of pieces that were both absurdist and politically satirical. Now he is indeed a sick man (he had pleurisy) and moves frenetically, nervously. After some years in prison, where he shared a cell with 20 non-political criminals, he suffers anxiety attacks every time his wife leaves his flat to walk the dog.

His release may signal a thaw in government policy towards dissidents but it seems, in the view of both dissidents and diplomats, unlikely. The thaw may come in other areas – such as the economy – but the dissidents will be the last to benefit.

The dissident strategy over the past decade has been straight forward enough. After the fall of Alexander Dubcek, the first priority was to identify those who still shared a sympathy for the reform movement and to channel this into some form of public expression. Since 1977 this has taken the form of the Charter, a human rights document signed by just over 1,000 people. That is not a lot and clearly vindicates the government contention that Charter is not a mass movement – but it is significant that its detailed analyses of the current situation, which have been produced over the past year, draw on a wide range of expertise. It is evident that people still in the establishment – lawyers, sociologists and journalists for example-have supplied information. The network is thus much larger than the 1,000 signatories.

The government response has been more complex, partly because of some confusion over what exactly posed a threat to the system. About 500,000 have left the Communist Party over the past decade, 200,000 of them expelled. The party is thus broadly purged of those who have Dubcek-style sympathies but a huge extra-party reservoir of dissident support has been created. Those who were expelled often had difficulty in their jobs – factory managers were demoted or moved sideways; those in sensitive jobs in ministries, universities and the media were dismissed.

Czechoslovakia has shown some sensitivity to Westerm pressure on human rights. Thus, before Mr Gustav Husak was due last winter to make a state visit to Austria, the security authorities approached Mr Havel and encouraged him to ask for clemency. He refused.

Since Brezhnev's death, the Kremlin has signalled that it is prepared to put up with most things in the East European states providing they maintain public order – that is keep dissidents in line – and avoid economic disaster. Moscow, it appears, has drawn concrete lessons from the Polish experience.

There is an old joke in Eastern Europe that could be reapplied to Prague, 15 years after the Spring. A Polish police dog passes his Czech counterpart on the frontier. "I'm going



Mr Havel: One of the most prominent dissidents shown in a 1978 photo

down to Prague for a good feed," says the Polish hound, "but why are you going to Poland?" "To bark," replies the Czech mastiff. There is quite a bit of eating but not much barking in Prague nowadays.

● The Czechoslovak economy began to falter in 1980 not 1960 as stated in yesterday's first article in this series.

Next: Foreign policy

Prisoners of conscience

Czechoslovakia: Jaroslav Javorsky

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Jaroslav Javorsky, the son of a popular Czechoslovak tennis player, is serving a 13-year prison sentence for attempting to leave the country without permission.

His mother says Mr Javorsky has been on a hunger strike to draw attention to his cause and is now weak, his condition worsened by appalling prison conditions.

In 1977 Mr Javorsky was granted a two-week visa to visit West Germany to see his parents, who were working there, having been granted permits to do so. As the date for his return to Czechoslovakia drew near, the whole family decided to apply for political asylum.

Before it was granted, Mr Javorsky learnt that his fiancée and her eight-year-old daughter were attempting to leave Czechoslovakia without a visa.



Mr Javorsky: On hunger strike

He went to meet them at the border and all three were arrested and handed over to the Czechoslovak authorities.

A few months later the fiancée and her daughter were released, but Mr Javorsky was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment. He will be 44 before he is released.

His unusually severe sentence is attributed to the fact that his parents managed to get political asylum in West Germany and that the Czechoslovak authorities resent former sporting champions preferring to live outside the country.

Australia to sever legal links

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

The federal and state attorneys-general have set a timetable for severing the last remaining legal links between Britain and Australia.

Meeting in Adelaide last weekend, the standing committee of attorneys-general agreed to abolish appeals from state supreme courts to the Privy Council from January next year.

The states and the Commonwealth also agreed that the British Government would lose its powers to intervene in the appointment of state governors. At present, while the Governor-General is appointed on the advice of the Queen's Australian ministers, the state governors are appointed on the advice of British ministers in consultation with the State government, but the Commonwealth Office in London retains the power to veto any recommendation.

The attorneys-general decided in principle last year to sever the residual constitutional links with Britain. The weekend meeting was to agree on its timing.

Senator Gareth Evans, the federal Attorney-General, said that the states and the federal Government would have the legislation to end appeals to the Privy Council prepared by September. The British Parliament will consider complementary legislation implementing the Australian decision later this year.

"The remaining links will be severed from January 1 next year", Senator Evans said. "This is a long overdue reform.

The effect of the decisions made by the attorneys-general in no way alters the constitutional links between Australia and the Crown.

● CANBERRA: Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, said Mr Denis Worrall, the South African Ambassador was summoned to his office yesterday because the ambassador had made comments that went beyond acceptable limits, Reuter reports.

In a statement Mr Hayden said Dr Worrall had been called in because of remarks he made last week, claiming that Australian policy towards South Africa was "confrontational, prescriptive and intrusive". Mr Hayden said the comments, made at a meeting of Apex clubs – voluntary bodies similar to Rotary clubs – in Sydney "went beyond acceptable limits".



Tourism in retreat

Travel agents swamped by French trying to beat cash controls

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

Foreign exchange bureaux and travel agents were swamped yesterday as French citizens flocked to buy foreign currency and book their holidays in a last-minute attempt to escape the new restrictions which came into foce at midnight last night.

The Government has said that the measures will not be retroactive in that holidays already taken will not be included in the new exchange limits, but it is not at all clear whether holidays taken from tomorrow will not subject to the new restrictions, whether or not they have been paid for in advance.

"We are in a complete fog", one travel agent said.

An emergency meeting between travel trade representatives and government ministers, held yesterday to try to thrash out some of the more pressing problems. is to be continued today. A mass protest demonstration by tour operators, travel agents and others is to be held in Paris tomorrow.

[The single measure that has prompted the most comment and criticism is the limit of 2,000 francs (£190) per adult per year and 1,000 francs per child on foreign currency destined to be spent abroad. A further 1,000 francs per person may be taken out of the country in French currency on tourist trips abroad. Business trips are exempted.]

Tour operators and travel agents predict that the new measures will cut the number of French holidays abroad by half, and say that it could lead to hundreds of bankruptcies in the trade. They point out that poor countries such as Tunisia will be among those hardest hit by a drop in French tourists, with the result that they will be less able to buy French products.

They also see a danger that the number of foreign tourists coming to France may decline because of the competition for hotel rooms and places in the already overcrowded camping sites from the millions of French people now likely to take their holidays in France. A drop in foreign tourists means a drop in the inflow of much-needed foreign currency.

There is particular concern among educationists about the effect of the new restrictions on children's visits abroad, mostly to Britain, to learn a foreign language. Most foreign language courses abroad last at least two to three weeks. Organizers of educational visits are to ask the Government to exempt them from the controls.

The Government has been taken aback by the ferocity of the reaction to its measures, particularly in view of the fact that they are due to last only until the end of the year, and only affect 16 per cent of the population who take their holidays abroad.

But the measure, more than all others in the Government's austerity package, seems to have struck a common cord of outrage at what is seen to be a direct attack on a fundamental individual liberty – the freedom to travel.

The Government estimates that the measures will produce foreign currency savings equivalent to nearly 7,000m francs.

In an attempt to explain the strategy to a doubting public, M Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, issued a statement saying that to obtain similar foreign currency savings, the Government would have to cut real incomes by 1 per cent, or 2.5 per cent if the lowest paid were exempted. But the dissatisfaction persists.

● GENEVA: Swiss reaction to the restrictions was no less vigorous. Mr Marco Solari, director of tourism for the Ticino canton, described them as "an insult to the European concept and freedom of movement", Alan McGregor writes.

In alleging that the restrictions contravened the OECD agreement on tourism invisibles, including currencies, the Swiss national tourism office director, Mr Jean-Pierre Enzen, said the question of appropriate representations would have to be considered by the Government.

Crans-Montana, in the Valais, seems likely to be the worst-hit Swiss Alpine resort, with the French comprising 30 per cent of visitors in both summer and winter.

Geneva also will be affected, being a favourite shopping centre for people from Haute Savoie, Ain and the Jura. Conversely, the restrictions may also have a drastic impact on across-border shopping expeditions by Swiss.



Triumphant Greens: Frau Petra Kelly, Herr Otto Schilly (centre) and Herr Gerd Bastian announcing at a press conference in Bonn that ecologist and peace groups from West Germany and abroad will accompany the Greens to the Bundestag today.

Greens spurn left-wing isolation

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Cheered on by pacifists, women's groups, ecologists, women from Greenham Common, a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, representatives of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union movement and other assorted well-wishers, the Greens today stage a symbolic march on Parliament as West Germany's newest, smallest and most colourful party formally takes its seats in the sanctum of conventional politics.

Only in the nick of time, however, have they decided where they are going to sit. Until yesterday, the Greens threatened to stage the first of doubtless many demonstrations, in the Bundestag and outside, not over the weighty issues of peace, disarmament, the environment or the forthcoming census, but on the mundane issue of their parliamentary seats.

The Government wanted to banish these sartorially inelegant intruders to the outer edges of the political arena, isolating them on the far left of the Bundestag as would appear ideologically apt. But the 27 Greens and their lone alternative representative from West Berlin would have none of it: they wanted to squeeze in the middle, between the Social Democrats and the giant Christian Democratic block, thus putting them symbolically in the thick of things and conveniently within easy focus of the television cameras.

They threatened otherwise to remain standing in their chosen location unless they had the seats they wanted, and were backed up by the Social Democrats who asserted that no one, physically or ideologically, stood or sat to the left of them.

All weekend Frau Petra Kelly and her Green colleagues argued it out with the hapless Herr Richard Stücklen, the stolid president of Parliament, who has been forced to stand down in favour of Herr Rainer Barzel for the coming legislative period. In the end, they got their way. And so today they will sit, a tiny buffer zone, between their rivals on the left and right.

Unlike British MPs, who flop on to parliamentary benches wherever they find room, each German deputy has his own allotted seat, or rather desk, which makes for good order and easy identification. But by a quirk of history the Free Democrats, who maintain they are the country's true centrists, sit on the far right. And with the Greens now in the middle, the Bundestag will have a very unGerman lack of logic in its composition.

The Greens also laid claim to one of the four vice-presidencies of Parliament, but that proved too much for the others, and they have been denied. Other parliamentarians appear still to have fears that the Greens are too inexperienced or too disrespectful to have even partial control of this staid political club.

The Greens, however, are now displaying a worrying degree of sobriety and parliamentary responsibility, and spoke yesterday of full participation in all Bundestag business and committees.

Everyone hoped their arrival in Bonn would liven up one of the world's dullest assemblies. But the pessimists always forecast that Bonn would change the Greens more than the Greens would change Bonn.

Pasternak's family are facing eviction

From Richard Owen Moscow

The family of the Russian poet and novelist Boris Pasternak are to be evicted from his dacha in the writers' village of Peredelkino, despite intensive efforts by leading literary figures to have the house preserved as a museum.

The Soviet authorities have been trying for some time to force Pasternak's son, Yevgeny, to leave the house, not far from Moscow, and hand it over to the state for "reallocation". Mr Yevgeny Pasternak occupies the dacha, which contains many of his father's archives and drawings, with the widow of Pasternak's other son, Leonid, who died in 1976. The authorities argue that since the Pasternak dacha – like others at Peredelkino – belongs to the Union of Writers, it should be made available to a member of the union, and not to Pasternak's surviving relatives.

In a long wrangle involving the union, the Ministry of Culture and the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, the family have been trying to establish a Pasternak museum at the dacha, with themselves as guardians and trustees.

Pasternak lived and worked at Peredelkino until his death in 1960. His grave in the churchyard across the fields is a place of pilgrimage for many Russians.

The family lodged an appeal against the eviction demand in January, sources said, but the appeal was turned down. "It may now be too late to save the dacha for posterity," one Peredelkino resident said.

According to documents which have reached *The Times*, the official organizations involved in the case say that, in view of the "prevailing conditions" in the writers' village, it would be "inexpedient" to use individual dachas as memorials or to turn them into museums.

The official view is that there are too many "leading writers" who could claim to be worthy of a museum, and that the communal "hall of creativity" at Peredelkino has adequate facilities for exhibitions devoted to their work.

The decision is bound to have an impact on other cases, including that of the writer Lidya Chukovskaya, daughter of the distinguished author of children's books, Kornei Chukovsky.



Boris Pasternak: Grave is a place of pilgrimage.

Difficult year ahead for Spain

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

In the booming 1960s, when Señor Manuel Fraga was Spain's Minister of Information and Tourism, they counted everybody in the official statistics of tourists, including Moroccan immigrant workers in transit and even the sailors of the US Sixth Fleet when they put ashore in Palma, Majorca, for a few hours' leave.

But now the Socialists in government have decided there should be an end to a whole series of tourism myths that Spain is "different", including its statistics.

So instead of last year's official figure of 42 million tourists given by the Centre Democrat Government just before it resigned, an estimate of a more genuine figure of 25 million has been made public by Señor Ignacio Fuejo Lago, the new Secretary General of Tourism. "All we can really say is 25 million and many people in transit for instance the French going on holiday to Morocco," he told foreign correspondents.

Although the situation has changed from the 1960s when there were years when the earnings from tourism exceeded all Spain's export income, tourism still remains this country's biggest single source of foreign exchange.

Tourism last year earned 787,568m pesetas (£3,937m) compared to 1,754,664m pesetas for total Spanish exports in the period January to October.

The new government's tourism strategy is to give more emphasis to planning, marketing and efficiency than when the Franco regime let the sun and the beaches do the advertising, virtually backed only by a series of artistically memorable posters, and the hotel and holiday home developers were let rip without any proper planning controls, blighting large tracts of the country's coastline.

But the economic depression in West Europe – and the British, French, Germans and Dutch are still Spain's most important customers – will not permit any socialist experiments, officials emphasized.

This season's prospects were described by officials as "difficult" regarding Britain and West Germany, with bookings from Britain 15 per cent down on last year, though they hoped this was because many Britions had been waiting to see what they could afford after the Chancellor's budget. Worst hit in the crisis was the Netherlands, with a more than 30 per cent drop in bookings compared to those between November, 1981, and March last year.

Half of all European tours have Spain as their destination, so tourism has to stay competitive and must seek to improve facilities like camping sites. Officials made clear their "distaste" for the Spanish hoteliers' decision to raise prices by an average of 16 per cent this season when inflation last year was officially between 14 and 15 per cent.

Young people visiting Spain, Señor Feujo said, had been found to despise their parents' sunshine and beach holidays and efforts were being made to put Spain in step with the now fashionable holidays with a marked cultural content – art gallery exhibitions or music festivals, archaelogy, or with an underlying ecological or environmental aspect.

An additional problem this year, Señor Fuejo admitted, is due to Spain's fourth consecutive year of drought, though most of the worst affected areas are villages far from the tourists' path. He gave an assurance Majorca will not face serious problems this season, but warned that in Palma, the capital, as always happens when it does not rain, the water "will get more salty – without it meaning it becomes undrinkable".

£631m rebate will aid Channel power link

From Ian Murray, Brussels

A cross-Channel electricity link, water for Cornwall and new railway signals for Doncaster are all typical of schemes which will benefit from Britain's £631m 1982 rebate from the EEC.

Details of the schemes were announced yesterday by the European Commission, which has been responsible for seeing that the rebate money is to be spent on projects which are beneficial to the EEC as a whole.

In a statement, the British Government said that the grants from the budget "are enabling public expenditure programmes generally in the United Kingdom to be sustained at levels higher than the country could otherwise have afforded. Expenditure programmes throughout the country are benefitting accordingly."

The cross-Channel electricity link, between Folkestone and Sangrette, will enable both Britain and France to reduce the amount of generating capacity they require to meet peak hour demand. Since the peak period in each country is an hour apart, the link will make it possible to draw extra supplies under the Channel as required.

The scheme also means that in the summertime Britain will be able to draw off French nuclear generated electricity, while on winter hights France will import British generated power.

Of the total rebate £23m is being spent exclusively on energy projects in keeping with the European Parliament's insistence that it be given a greater say in how the money was spent. Energy projects are more directly under parliamentary control, so this range of projects was specially designed to placate MEPs after they rejected the British rebate last December.

The largest part of this energy money will go to complete the Drax power station near Selby, Yorkshire (£98.5m).

US and EEC vie for food markets

Cairo (Reuter) – A struggle for Third World food markets warmed up yesterday with the United States and Europe both signalling determination to push ahead with sales of subsidized farm produce.

Mr John Block, the US Secretary of Agriculture, said America has an obligation to compete when it felt its restablished trade was being threatened.

He was speaking on the third day of a visit to Egypt during which he sought to drum up Egyptian interest in purchase of American farm products.

The visit coincided with a mission to Cairo by a European Community parliamentary delegation which included M Louis Eyraud of France, a member of the Community's agricultural committee.

M Eyraud said that Europe would seek to match any fresh American deals like last January's sale to Egypt of one million tonnes of subsidized wheat flour

He added: "If the US can dump, the Community can dump too."

France complained stenuously about the US sale saying it was being squeezed out of a traditional market. Washington said the deal was a warning against excessive European subsidies.

Mr Block spoke after a meeting with President Mubarak of Egypt. "We are not looking for trouble with the EEC", Mr Block said. "We just feel we have an obligaon to compete in different countries where we feel we have an important stake in the market."

He did not anticipate an agricultural trade war, "but we have no alternative but to compete".

Tugendhat champions Europe's forgotten voters

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

The four million disenfranchised voters of the EEC represent "a scandal which strikes at the heart of our democratic ideals", Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the Conservative British Commissioner told a meeting in Brussels last night.

These "forgotten" voters, he said, were people "for whom the governments of Europe are currently engaged in trying to shuffle off responsibility on to one another".

He was referring to the way in which member-states so far have not only failed to agree on a uniform system of elections to the European Parliament, but have been unable to settle on any rules which would allow every EEC citizen a vote in next year's direct elections

Mr Tugendhat was particularly critical of the way in which the quarter of a millon Britons living in other EEC states were not allowed to vote for either Westminster of for the European Parliament. This made Britain the only member-state which totally deprived its citizens living elsewhere in the EEC of any kind of vote.

"To penalize in this way Britons who are often key emissaries of the UK in commerce and in other fields, who maintain their connexions and interest in the UK and who are directly affected by the management of the British economy, is quite extraordinary", he said. "The British Government should be able to devise a means of providing similar rights for their nationals if they have the will to do so".

He said the Government had been fully aware that it needed to work out the complicated revision of the electoral law required for some time. "Ministers must not allow administrative convenience and bureaucratic foot dragging to outweigh the requirements of basic justice which they are responsible for enduring for their own nationals.

In his view "one disenfranchisement might be thought a misfortune, but for the Government to impose two would seem to be carelessness".

Mr Tugendhat said there was still time for the Government to give the vote to Britons in Europe along the lines of a recent House of Lords recommendation.

Mr Tugendhat: "250,000 British are penalized".

Staid and steady youth of France

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Conservative tastes and an adherence to traditional values are the hallmarks of the punk generation in France, and not the drugs, violence and sexual promiscuity with which they are often labelled, according to a poll of young people aged 15 to 20 carried out for the French television channel TF1 and the *Nouvel Observateur* magazine.

Top of the modern generation's scale of values comes the family (93 per cent considering it "very important"), followed by work (89 per cent), love (81 per cent) and travel (80 per cent). Revolution, trade unions and politics came at the bottom of the list, with less than 20 per cent describing them as very important.

Asked how they saw themselves in 10 years, most considered that they would be living in a comfortable flat (81 per cent), with a faithful partner to whom, in most cases, they would be married (76 per cent), and with an interesting job (87 per cent).

Girls preferred boys with short undyed hair, wearing a tie, while boys preferred girls with long natural hair with little or no make-up. Given a free evening, most preferred to go out in groups with friends; only 4 per cent said they would like to go out alone with a person of the opposite sex.

Answers were equally divided on the question of whether virginity held a moral or sentimental value. Nearly half the sample said they had never had any sexual relations, and only 1 per cent said that they had any form of homosexual relations.

Only one in 10 had smoked pot or hashish, and then mostly only occasionally.

While just over half thought that French society needed to be reformed, only 18 per cent thought that it should be changed completely.

Top of the list for the most popular jobs were journalist, doctor, teacher, and engineer, while army officer and banker came bottom.

The vast majority of young people believed their lives would be happier than those of their parents.

Chancery Division — Law Report March 29 1983

Claimants in tort excluded in winding-up

In re Islington Metal and Plating Works Ltd

Before Mr Justice Harman

[Judgment delivered March 23]

Unliquidated claims to damages in tort were not admissible to proof in a winding-up. His Lordship so held on a summons by the joint liquidators of Islington Metal and Plating Works Ltd, in which the Department of Employment was joined as a defendant to represent all the unsecured creditors other than claimants to damages in tort, and in which Mr and Mrs Peter Wildridge were joined to represent all persons having any claims in tort, and Mr Henry Herbst to represent the contributories.

Mr Alan Steinfeld for the joint liquidators; Mr Philip Heslop for the Department of Employment; Mr C. G. Russell for Mr and Mrs Wildridge; Mr Herbst was neither present nor represented.

MR JUSTICE HARMAN said that the liquidators asked the court to answer who was entitled to be admitted to proof in the winding-up.

The company went into creditors' voluntary liquidation on June 20, 1979. The joint liquidators were likely to be able to pay a dividend to unsecured creditors already admitted to proof of about 90p in the £1.

It was possible that further assets would be received from misfeasance prodeedings against former directors. If those proceedings succeeded all creditors admitted to proof would be paid in full, and there might be a worthwhile surplus for whoever ranked next in the order of claim.

However, the liquidators' difficulty arose because of claims to damages in tort, largely the tort of nuisance, which might amount to £300,000. If those "tort claimants" could get themselves admitted to proof, there would certainly be a deficiency for creditors. The present funds available might then provide an approximate dividend of 20p in the £1.

In those circumstances the liquidators had joined the Department of Employment, an undoubted creditor for £40,000, to represent all unsecured creditors admitted to proof.

Mr Heslop, for the department, had argued that the tort claimants should not be admitted to proof while, as at present, the company was insolvent.

Mr Russell appeared for two tort claiments who had been joined to represent all such claiments. They had not yet brought actions against the company but might well have claims for damages in nuisance to their premises.

Mr Russell argued that they were entitled to proof and to rank for a distribution in the liquidation, but he laboured under great handicaps, since he was forced to argue that they should be admitted when but not until they had recovered judgment against the company.

The fourth defendant was a contributory, but despite an assurance that all parties' costs would be met out of the company's assets, the fourth defendant had not appeared, and his Lordship had thus been deprived of helpful argument.

The difficulties arose from the decision of Mr Justice Vinelott in *In re Berkeley Securities (Property) Ltd* (*The Times* June 4, 1980; [1980] 1 WLR 1589) in which he decided that a claimant for unliquidated damages in tort would, if he obtained judgment, be entitled at that time to be admitted to proof, and his Lordship therefore gave leave to bring the action, but on terms limiting its progress for various other reasons.

The decision was surprising, since it had been assumed for many years by company practitioners that an unliquidated claim in tort could not be proved in a liquidation; see *In re Great Orme Tramways Co* ((1934) 50 TLR 450) and *Palmer's Company Law* 22nd edition, p 913. No appeal had been lodged.

Mr Heslop submitted that since at least 1869 it had been clear that the theory of all liquidation was that the liquidation and the distribution were to be treated as notionally simultaneous; see *In re Humber Ironworks and Shipbuilding Co* ((1869) LR 4 Ch App 643) and *In re Dynamics Corporation of America* ([1976] 1 WLR 757).

That basic principle had been cut across by the decision in *Berkeley*. The principle had the convenient result that a line could be drawn across a company's accounts at the date of liquidation, and all debts could be computed as at that date.

As the Court of Appeal held in *In re Lines Bros Ltd (in liquidation)* ([1982] 2 WLR 1010) foreign claims were to be converted into sterling as at the date of liquidation. The basic scheme was wholly inconsistent with the approach adopted by Mr Justice Vinelott in *Berkeley*.

Mr Steinfeld pointed out that the judge thought he was producing a "sensible and workable scheme", but for the joint liquidators who had to administer it, Mr Steinfeld submitted, it was quite unworkable and far from sensible.

Faced with known claims by tort claimants of almost no ascertainable amount, liquidators would be forced to await the outcome of proceedings maybe for several years.

No payment could safely be made to the undoubted creditors in the meantime, since if the tort claimants eventually obtained judgments for large damages the liquidators might find themselves short of assets to pay the proper dividend.

The proposition that judgment had first to be obtained meant that the liquidator's right to make a fair estimate of the amount of a claim and pay a dividend on that basis, was wholly frustrated. It put a powerful weapon in the tort claimants' hands.

Further, in nuisance actions the date of winding-up was irrelevant to the rights to damages of the tort claimants, which must be based as at the date of judgment. That must produce inequality between creditors.

With all respect to his Lordship's brother judge, his scheme seemed to be quite unworkable and far from sensible. His Lordship considered Mr Steinfeld's criticisms well founded.

After referring to section 317 of the Companies Act 1948 and section 30 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914, Mr Justice Vinelott gave as his reasons for allowing the claim: "The consequences that flow from a literal application of the bankruptcy rules in the winding-up of an insolvent company are so absurd as to compel the conclusion that the bankruptcy rules must be modified in some way if they are to fit into the scheme of the winding-up of an insolvent company".

His Lordship found that difficult to follow or adopt. Nor could his Lordship see any fallacy in equating a winding-up order with a receiving order as the judge had suggested was the case.

Mr Justice Vinelott had said that section 317 operated "only to exclude from proof a claim for damages for tort which has not been liquidated by judgment at the time when the claimant comes in to prove".

But, in his Lordship's judgment, it was clear beyond doubt that admission to proof was to be determined as at the commencement of the winding-up. The time when the actual proof of debt was lodged and the date when it was admitted were frequently long after that time.

To confuse the issue whether a creditor had an admissible claim with the detail of when the creditor actually lodged it was fundamentally unsound. In his Lordship's judgment the decision in *Berkeley* was wrong and he therefore refused to follow it.

His Lordship accordingly declared that the tort claimants were not entitled to be admitted to proof in the winding-up and to rank *pari passu* with all the other creditors in relation to any distribution.

The summons was stood over for further argument, on the question whether the tort claimants or the contributories were entitled to surplus assets, if any.

Solicitors: Booth & Blackwell; Treasury Solicitor; W. R. Bennett & Co.

Queen's Bench Division

Worker not covered by EEC rule

Regina v Secretary of State for Home Department, Ex parte Ayub

Before Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered March 25]

A British woman who travelled to Belgium to seek, but who did not find work, but who married there a non-EEC citizen and returned to take up an offer of employment in the United Kingdom did not qualify as an EEC worker coming to the United Kingdom to take up employment with the right to bring her husband with her.

Mr Justice Forbes so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing an application by Mr Mohammad Ayub for judicial review of a decision of an immigration officer refusing him leave to enter the United Kingdom.

Mr John Friel for the applicant; Mr Simon D. Brown for the secretary of state.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that the applicant, a citizen of Pakistan, had been refused entry into the United Kingdom in November 1981 but had been granted temporary admission. In January 1982 he travelled to Belgium where he then married a woman born in the United Kingdom with the right of abode there.

Both registered for work in Belgium but did not obtain any and in June 1982 they returned to the United Kingdom where the applicant was again refused entry for not having an entry clearance certificate.

It was alleged that the applicant was entitled to stay as the spouse of a national of a country of the EEC community and who was coming to the United Kingdom to take up employment, the wife having produced a letter dated March 1982 from a London firm to the effect that she "has been appointed by us to work as a machinist in our factory".

It had been argued that the applicant's wife had the status of an EEC national worker and as such, under the Treaty of Rome and its regulations and directives, was entitled to bring her spouse with her into the United Kingdom when she was moving, in pursuance of work, from the area of one member state, Belgium, to that of another, the United Kingdom.

It was clear that neither article 1.1 or 10.1 of EEC Council Regulation 1612/68 dealt with the case of a worker returning to his or her own country. Both provisions were dealing with the situation where a national of one member state was taking up work, or was employed, in the territory of another member state.

Further, an entry clearance certificate fell within the meaning of an "entry visa", and article 3 of EEC Council Directive 68/360 permitted a member state to require an entry visa before admitting the spouse of one of its nationals if that spouse was not a national of any member state.

Mr Brown had argued that the applicant was not entitled to invoke EEC law at all; his wife had never exercised any right of movement of workers within the community.

In going to Belgium to seek employment, rather than to take up employment already offered, the wife was not a person covered by article 1 of the regulation – which was restricted to nationals of an EEC state travelling to another member state to take up employment there which had already been offered and accepted.

That was to say, she did not qualify herself as an EEC worker, so in travelling back to take up employment which had in fact been offered to her she was not seeking to exercise any right as a travelling EEC worker at all.

Solicitors: Maurice Nadeem & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

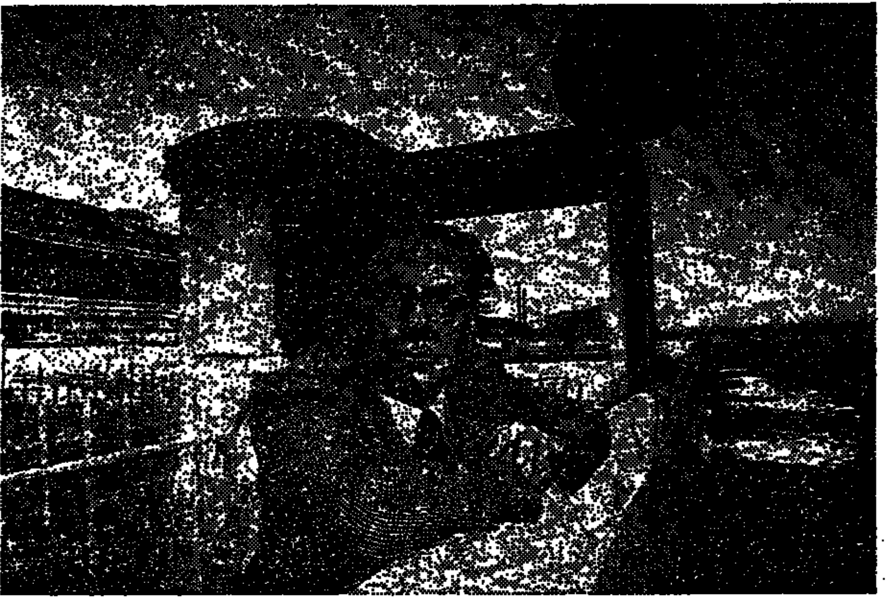
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After years of uncertainty, the Grand National can now be saved only by public subscription

Aintree's final furlong?

By Alan Hamilton







Top: the field sets off at the start of the world's greatest steeplechase, in front of grandstands now crumbling. Above left: John Hughes, the clerk of the course, plans a future for the race under Jockey Club stewardship. Above right: last year's runners take one of Ossie Dale's formidable fences

Tomorrow Ossie Dale, head groundsman and master fence builder of Aintree, will mount his old bicycle and pedal the perimeter of the world's largest enclosed racecourse for a solid two hours. He will not be doing this for the good of his health, or even to inspect his lovingly nurtured turf. He will be trying to save his job, his racecourse, and the race grandly but undeniably labelled as the world's greatest steeplechase. Ossie Dale is staging a sponsored cycle ride.

The Grand National has had more farewell appearances than Sinatra, and this year's event, on April 9, is yet another cliffhanger in the sorry saga of uncertainty that has clouded one of our great national sporting spectacles for a decade and more. The fund-raising campaign run by the Jockey Club and other sporting interests has only until May 1 to raise, by public subscription, the £4m needed to buy Aintree from its present owner, Lancashire business man William Davies, and thereby inject not only capital but stability into the future of the race. So far, less than half the money has been found. Which is why Ossie will be on his bike tomorrow, doing his bit for the appeal fund.

With such uncertainty over the long term future of the course, none of its various owners or managers of recent years – Tophams, Davies, Ladbrokes, or the Jockey Club offshoot Racecourse Holdings Trust – has had any incentive to invest in the property. Aintree, well drained and hosting only one meeting a year, boasts turf as good as any course in Britain. But the buildings are falling apart, and the main stand is bordering on becoming unsafe.

Lord Sefton's stand, out on the course by Valentine's Brook, was condemned and demolished some years ago, never to be replaced. The 400-yard long main stand, now well over a century old, is rapidly going the same way: much of the rear is shored up by scaffolding, and each year the local authority is obliged to reduce the numbers allowed on the stand roof, as the old lady's legs grow progressively weaker.

Lord Derby's private box is shored up with steel poles. The bars, restaurants and private boxes are tired and rather bare although Ladbrokes, during their seven-year contract from Mr Davies to manage the National, at least gave them a lick of paint and some new carpeting. The vast acreage inside the track, once farmed for profit, is now neglected scrubland. The main entrance from the road is spoiled by an unsightly petrol station and caravan park which, significantly, still belong to the Topham family. It would be a prime site for a hotel were development ever allowed.

WHETHER the Jockey Club, which already runs seven courses through its holdings trust, becomes the eventual owner of Aintree remains to be seen. If the appeal target is not met they will have to persuade Mr Davies either to accept a lower offer or to extend his deadline for a second time. As there is no other serious buyer on the horizon, they appear to be in a strong position.

The Topham family, who sold it to Mr Davies, would be happy to see it change hands again; Mr Davies still owes them a proportion of the purchase price, having borrowed money from them to meet their figure.

If the Jockey Club does acquire Aintree, the Grand National will at last be placed on a secure footing. But the new owners will face their own dilemma: what to do with this sprawling and crumbling 276-acre property on which, the local planning authority has made clear, no housing development will be allowed?

It was this last decision, coupled with a sharp rise in interest rates, that provided the twin hurdles at which Mr Davies' plans for Aintree took a tumble.

John Hughes, clerk of the course at Aintree and a director of the Jockey Club offshoot which is managing the National this year while awaiting full ownership, sees two clear cut posibilities for the future of the course, having first made the place safe for the 1984 National.

"We could demolish the stand and turn Aintree into a tented village, erected for the National and for any other events or exhibitions we could attract. The three-day National meeting could become one great festival, with perhaps an agricultural show as a side attraction.

"Or we could invest a great deal of money and turn Aintree into a full-scale permanent sports and leisure complex with good stands and perhaps an athletics track. We already have a motor racing circuit within the racecourse." To replace the present tottering stand would cost an estimated £10-15m.

Either way, the prospective new owners are committed to keeping the National, and keeping it at Aintree. There is general agreement that even if the fences were reproduced exactly on some other course, it would just not be the same race. For three years during the First World War a substitute National was run at Gatwick, on the site of the present airport, and it was definitely not the same.

AINTREE'S great advantage is that it is ideally situated, less than a mile from the motorway, with a railway station on its doorstep, and with a dense urban population within a five-mile radius. Had someone thought of it in time, it would have been a strong contender to house the National Exhibition Centre.

Why, then, can it not make money? John Hughes thinks that, given a secure future, it can.

But the way to make money, he is convinced, is not to stage more race meetings. It is more than 20 years since any day's racing at Aintree other than National day showed a profit, and even now the two preceding days of the National meeting are loss-makers.

Grand National day, however, although an expensive event to stage, can show a profit of £300,000. This year television rights alone will bring in exactly that sum, placing the National second only to the Olympic Games as the most costly sports outside broadcast in the BBC calendar.

John Hughes, and the Ladbrokes team who managed the event for seven years, have made strenuous efforts to increase the gate, with notable success. In 1975, mainly because of a doubling of prices, the gate on National day was down to an all-time low of 9,000; last year it approached 50,000. The recovery is partly a result of cutting gate prices, and partly the fruit of an intensive marketing effort to sell the National as a great day out.

The process continues this year. Ticket holders will have more freedom to move from their respective enclosures to other parts of the course and the stand, with better access to the parade ring and the winners' enclosure. At the same time, punters are promised peripheral entertainment by the Red Devils parachute team and an extensive Army display.

But it is the racing that really matters, and John Hughes has toiled hard to improve the quality of the programme. Some years ago he abandoned all flat racing at the Aintree meeting, believing it was too early in the flat season to stage any race of great interest. Of the 18 races in this year's Aintree programme, all but four are new events dreamed up over the past seven years by Hughes, who as clerk of the course is the all-powerful impresario of the racing programme.

HE has also worked hard to find sponsors, so that the prize money will be more attractive. This year he has sponsors for 14 of the 18 races. The four-year old hurdle, for example, once offered only £1,500; this year it is £12,000.

"I want to make sure I get the horses the public want to see; this is of critical importance in bringing Aintree back into the public mind."

Hughes has even had the boldness to tinker with the great institution itself. "I have tightened up the entrance qualifications slightly, to improve the standard. But you do not want to do that too much, otherwise you exclude the no-hopers.

"I have reduced the maximum numbers in the race from 60 to 50 for safety reasons, and I might reduce it again. You have practically got to be a classical scholar to understand the National entrance qualifications. By reducing the numbers I could make the entrance rules simpler, make the race slightly classier, but preserve the lottery it has always been."

Mr Roderick Fabricius, general manager of the Aintree course, believes that one of the biggest crowd-pullers is the Diamondvision giant television screen, seen last year both at the National and the outdoor masses on the Pope's tour. "Last year I saw people gazing at the screen even when the real live horses were running past right in front of them."

There is no doubt that the Grand National itself remains a viable commercial proposition as well as a national institution we can ill afford to lose, whether for the heroes, four-legged like Red Rum or two-legged like Bob Champion, it produces, or for the one day in the year when those who do not know a gelding from a hole in the ground can throw away the form book and pick the winner with a pin.

The problem is what to do with the rececourse for the rest of the year, and it is a problem to which the prospective new owners, assuming they raise the required £4 million, will have to tackle speedily. The National may show a profit, but hardly enough profit to rebuild Aintree to acceptable standards of safety and comfort.

But what the race needs most of all is odds-on certainty for its future. Jockey Club members have so far contributed more than £400,000, owners have donated more than £70,000, but the target of £1.5m from the general public is still a long way off. The greatest fear is that once this year's race has been run, it will all be forgotten again. Ossie Dale will be pedalling for his life tomorrow.

In the second of three articles on building policy, **Charles McKean** looks at social change

Home is where the noise is

The post-war construction boom concentrated its efforts on quantity rather than quality: and, as Lord Esher has pointed out, until the early 1960s a consensus in the country found that acceptable. We were encouraged to expect conditions that – as we now know – our technology had not yet tested. Our aspirations outstripped reality.

Thousands of new schools, for example, were constructed in the ten years after the war. To meet the demand, lightweight steel-framed systems were devised. The resulting buildings had little individuality; but they were flexible, light, airy and purposeful. Teachers, pupils and media hailed the "glittering all-window school". We were unaware at the time that even our sombre climate could create heat-gain problems in glass schools or that ultimate building flexibility could cause disorientation; or that even our modern systems might find it difficult to match up to the climate in some parts of Britain.

The glorious new technology also seemed to offer the opportunity of huge, widespan buildings now that architecture was liberated from the pitched roof. Flat roofs covered shopping centres, factories, deep offices and even house extensions. No one really knew how they would react, or indeed last. In due course, the weather told us that most flat roofs have a life span of only 15 years and some less than that. We are now into a period in which major government bodies are spending huge sums repairing flat roofs.

Aspirations outran experience, particularly in housing. People were encouraged to expect a warm, dry, well-serviced house for their own use: a house that would be hermetically sealed and centrally heated. Bob Mellish recorded of his constituents in Southwark that the top priority was to achieve decent living conditions. Thus pure provision of accommodation as quickly as possible was instructed. If the system-builder required, for economic reasons, blocks of 10 storeys high almost a quarter of a mile long (as in Southwark) or towers 31 storeys tall (as in Glasgow), so be it. Mellish also noted that the euphoria lasted barely a year. Once the novelty wore off, other factors became apparent.

For example, the new flats probably did not have dry walls. Almost one in three flats in the UK has some form of damp problem, mostly caused by condensation – a natural and entirely predictable circumstance.

> A key feature of society since the war has been the growth of noise, both inside and outside the home

Crudely put, a family of four, living and functioning normally, emits approximately 15 litres of moisture-laden vapour each day, which either escapes, or collects on the coldest available surface. Encouraged by the 'Save-it' publicity campaign, the occupier will probably have ensured that the moisture does not escape. The government will have ensured that there is a cold surface, by virtue of its refusal to allow any form of central heating in bedrooms. Problems were worse in the houses of the early 1960s which had been given electric central heating. One senior architect recalls that he questioned the instruction and was admonished thus: "It is none of your business. Your job is to build houses as cheaply as possible. It is up to the inhabitants how they are to be heated." Well, when electricity prices went up, many could not afford the central heating. They switched it off and installed paraffin or Calor gas heating – a development which would have increased the amount of cold surface area and the amount of warm moisture reaching it.

The problem was clearly one of concentrating on the physical characteristics of a building with only an imperfect idea of how they might be used. That problem recurs with greater force when we consider noise. A key feature of society since the war has been the growth of noise, both inside and outside the home. We adapt to car and aircraft noise, as on a battlefront: it is reasonably continuous. What drives people mad is adventitious noise: car tuning, transistor radios, record players, hedge cutters, lawn mowers and so on. That aggravation is now moving indoors as people buy more and more electric and electronic goods: washing machines, mixers, videos, tuners, electric organs and guitars, television sets and computer games. The growth in such items is inexorable, but building standards do not cope with it.

In a dense, harassed society, excess noise is a trigger for violence. Neighbour has murdered neighbour on account of television noise. In the future, society will have to consider wheter noise should be subject to statutory controls. The only possible solution is for all noise-making instruments to be confined to one isolated, specially deadened room without opening windows.

Finally, insufficient attention has been paid to the charge in family structure and, in particular, the increasing numbers of the young, single (and often unemployed), for whom staying at home is unacceptable. These people only form crisis statistics during investigations of murder of vagrants in London. They are otherwise thought to be low priority. Yet the expansion of this section of the population provides a great opportunity which is currently being ignored. It is the young single who probably do not own cars, and do not wish to tend gardens. Suburbs are not for them. They are the people who would welcome occupying the currently empty premises above shops and offices in the city centres. Yet at the moment they are not given the opportunity.

There has been a failure to anticipate social habits, and a total failure to consult the potential inhabitants about their housing preferences. The reason why Lord Esher's consensus finally failed in the late 1960s is that the proposed inhabitants had begun to realise that what the system was set up to provide was not what they had thought of as home. It was not a matter of high versus low: it was a matter of the right type of accomodation to the right quality in the right place.

Those who provide for other people have a duty to research what people want, and will want in the future. Failure to do so will, inexorably, lead to the possibility of yet more buildings in the future being found unuseable.

Reporting all the news that fits

People who do very unusual jobs indeed

No 5: A BBC radio news-expander

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington

Let us call him Phil. He shuns publicity, like all BBC backroom boys who do the hard work, whether thinking up actresses' scripts for *Call My Bluff*, impromptus for Ned Sherrin or Radio 4 links between the unlinkable. But Phil likes to think that what he does is more creative than any of those. He, basically, expands news to fit the available space.

"I don't know if you ever listen to the news on Radio 3? Well, you'll notice that although it's only four or five minutes long, and Radio 4 news tends to be ten minutes long, they both contain the same number of items, give or take. It's just that Radio 4 news has been expanded to fit".

How exactly does it work?

"Well, give us a news item. Something small. Go on, think of something".

All right. There was a derailment last night near Rugby when the express from Scotland ran into a stationary goods train. The passenger train was moving slowly and nobody was hurt.

"Excellent! Now, that item contains all the facts that the public can take in. We can't add any more facts than that. But by careful expansion we can make it last hours and hours. First of all, you stick it in the headlines. 'Last night an Inter-City train from Glasgow ran into a stationary goods train near Rugby; nobody was hurt, but the train was derailed'.

"Right? OK, the headlines are over, we've dealt with the two main news items, as it might be, Andropov puts forward peace plan and Princess Diana says, Gosh it's hot in Australia. Then we say: 'And now that rail crash near Rugby last night, when the Inter-City train from Glasgow ran into a stationary goods train. British Rail say that the express was travelling slowly and nobody was hurt, though the train was derailed, blocking the line for several hours'.

"See? You've done the item again, making it sound slightly different. Now comes the first of the clever bits. 'Over to Simon Phipps at the scene of the crash.' And what does Simon say? He says: 'I'm standing beside the line near Rugby where last night the express Inter-City train from Glasgow ploughed into the back of a goods train halted by a red signal. A catastrophe was averted because the passenger train driver, alerted by orange signals, had already slowed down but the driver could not avoid a collision and the train became derailed. Luckily there were no casualties but some passengers were shaken'."

"Notice that we have made it sound terribly fresh and on-the-spot, although nothing has been added that couldn't be deduced from the earlier report.

"Now the next clever bit. Simon Phipps says: 'First to arrive on the scene of the crash was signalman Arthur Broadbent. What exactly had happened, Mr Broadbent?', though he'd probably call him Arthur these days. And Arthur says: 'Well, the goods train had quite correctly stopped at the red light but unfortunately the Scottish train, although obeying safety procedure, went into the back of it. Luckily no-one was hurt, though some of the passengers were shaken about a bit. The derailment wasn't too bad and things are about back to normal now.'

"Good, eh? Real eye witness account, *yet telling us nothing new*. Well, you've already had the item four times, which is probably as much as they would want, unless it was a very quiet day for news."

Would it be possible to expand it any more?

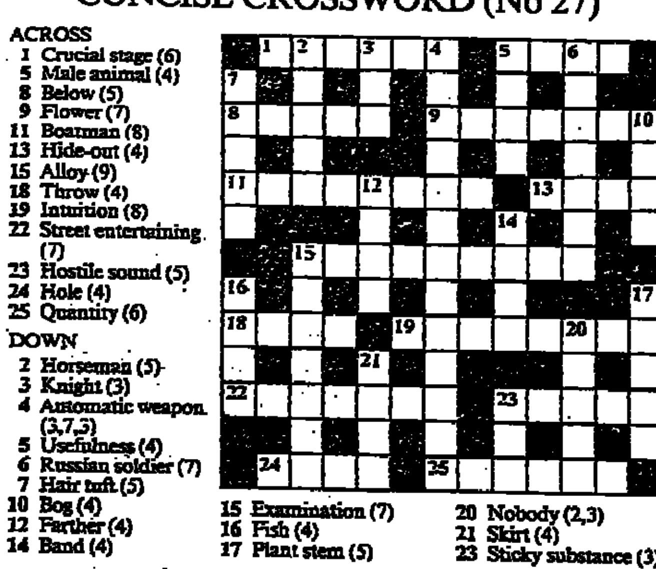
"Blimey, you've hardly started. Next trick is to get the BR official on the phone. 'We've got Eric Samson, British Rail Midlands Safety Officer, on the phone. What exactly happened, Mr Samson? Well, of course he hasn't the faintest idea – he's only just heard about it on the news – but he's trained for things like this. 'British Rail has the best safety record in the world, far better than road or air traffic, but just occasionally things do go wrong, and in this instance what appeared to happen was that the procedure governing trains on the line ahead was not strictly adhered to. There will of course be a full inquiry, etc, etc'.

"Then you'd wheel on the BBC transport correspndent to say it all again. Then you would advise people travelling by train to Scotland to check with British Rail. Then you'd go back to Simon Phipps to talk to a passenger. A good news-expander could fill ten minutes with that crash and still not say anything new."

But why nothing new?

"Because the British public never listens to the news, that's why. You've got to repeat everything four times to give it a chance of sticking. If you start putting *new* stuff in, you're lost. Now here are the main points of my conversation again . . . . "

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 27)



ACROSS
1 Crucial stage (6)
5 Male animal (4)
8 Below (5)
9 Flower (7)
11 Boatman (8)
13 Hide-out (4)
15 Alloy (9)
18 Throw (4)
19 Intuition (8)
22 Street entertaining (7)
23 Hostile sound (5)
24 Hole (4)
25 Quantity (6)

DOWN
2 Horseman (5)
3 Knight (3)
4 Automatic weapon (3,7,3)
5 Usefulness (4)
6 Russian soldier (7)
7 Hair tuft (5)
10 Bog (4)
12 Farther (4)
14 Band (4)
15 Examination (7)
16 Fish (4)
17 Plant stem (5)
20 Nobody (2,3)
21 Skirt (4)
23 Sticky substance (3)

SOLUTION TO No 26

ACROSS: 1 Inscription 9 Newborn 10 Sneer 11 Set 13 ICBM 16 Slid 17 Shades 18 Eggs 20 Spec 21 Sloper 22 Ring 23 Nuts 25 Lye 28 Noose 29 Risotto 30 Smoke screen

DOWN: 2 Nawab 3 Crop 4 Ions 5 Test 6 Overlap 7 Engineering 8 Predecessor 12 Exempt 14 Mss 15 Parley 19 Gunroom 20 SRN 24 Untie 25 Leek 26 Eros 27 User

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

THE OTHER CHIC

■ New at Browns: a minimal concrete-walled, black-floored area devoted to Comme des Garcons, the unstructured Japanese clothes that made waves at the Paris collections last week. "When I first bought the clothes three years ago, I was one of just five buyers", says Browns' Joan Burstein. "Now you have to fight to get into the showroom."

Designer Rei Kawakubo, 40, is much admired by the Punk generation for her original approach to fashion (some say anti-fashion). The clothes are also bought by her own generation who were brought up on sixties fun fashions and are unwilling to dress now for a matronly middle age.

Comme des Garcons has 23 boutiques and 30 franchise shops in Japan, a boutique in Paris, and a shop-within-a shop (as at Browns) at Henry Bendel in New York.

■ *New at Liberty: Edina* and Lena's handknits, now in an airy corner department on the first floor of the Regent Street store.

Actress Edina Ronay first took an interest in traditional British *knitting* when she collected Fair Isles from the twenties and thirties along with other antique clothes. Now her own knits in pure cotton and silk for summer *(selling from £100)* are collectors' items and she works full time on designing knits and clothes and on collating the 1,000 hand-knitters.

"I am constantly surprised at how knits stay in fashion", says *Edina*, who attributes her fondness for fresh folkloric colours to her Hungarian background. "I personally like wearing them because they are so comfortable."

■ *Last* word from Paris: Yves Saint Laurent, still valued as a weather vane of style, showed *his slim skirts* (including a new bell shape) to the knee, thus letting down (or rather up) the united hemline front shown by the leading French designers.

The rest of the skirts were very *slim and mostly* calf-length, but Montana broke the skirt with a slit or an asymmetric wrap and Karl Lagerfeld at Chloe – like several others – hedged his bets with a double hemline, just grazing the knee for a tunic top and six inches below for the underskirt.

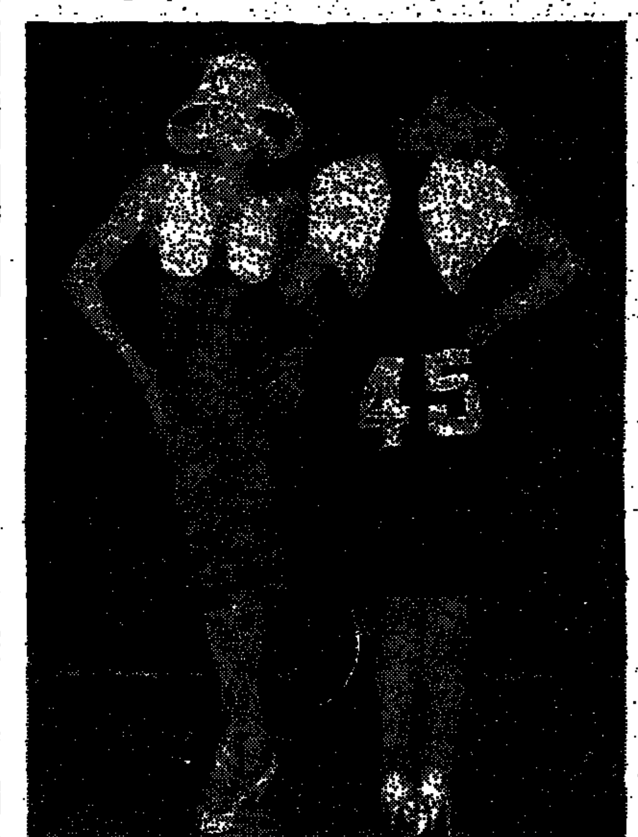
Kenzo Takada closed the collections with a show that splashed colour – hot pink with orange, pale rose and rich tartans – on an otherwise sombre season.

Kenzo underlined all the *strong themes: the revival of* the dress (cut by him with a clever cape sleeve), the three quarter kimono jacket and coat – especially stunning in his new furs that mix Arctic and red fox.

He is the Peter Pan of Paris and his strength is his youth and sense of fun.

He does skirts as short as anything in the mini era, although there are several alternatives including a pretty Chinese skirt with a hip wrap.

Kenzo unites the different cultures with his colourful *knits woven into tapestries of* colour, cut into square Japanese shapes but made with Parisian polish.



■ Over three thousand fashion aficionados filled London's Camden Palace last *week to fuel their fantasies* from the creations of high-style designer Anthony Price.

Price believes in the body and in glamour. Futuristic moulded ciré body suits vied for attention with back-bustled taffeta and lace gowns straight from the re-runs of 20th Century Fox 1930s *feature films on our Sunday* afternoon television screens.

His list of private customers from friends Jerry Hall and Marie Helvin to Pamela Stephenson is now as long as his models' legs and includes as many men as women. Duran Duran, David Silverman of Japan, Wayne Sleep, even Jasper Conran are dressed by the same hand as Marianne Faithfull and Fiona Richmond.

For his new sportswear, inspired by American football players, he used the protective padding of their suits to emphasize the contours of a woman's body, also particularly practical for getting through the scrum of fashionably-dressed trendies fighting to get in.

Originally planned for Tuesday night demand from the public for the £7.50 tickets was so great that the shows were extended to Monday and Wednesday. The varied and witty pro*duction*, with the audience almost upstaging the show, proved that London can compete with Paris.

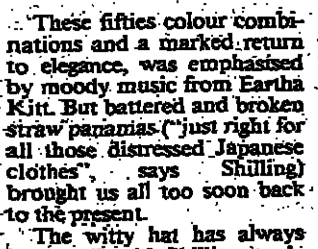


■ "The recession was last year, now it's the horn of plenty", says hatter David Shilling whose Spring show last Friday was spilling over with exotic tropical blooms.

Cornucopia curls of hand-painted straw appeared on the little hats (which are getting bigger) and on the big and bold hats, which included a splendid new fondant pale stetson with finger creases on the crown. Upward curls of straw appear everywhere.

Colours are sharp, with *black, white and lacquer red* for cocktail hats perched cheekily like upturned saucers on the head (see above).

David Shilling's high summer straws are painted in an ombré effect, shading from one colour to the next, like hot pink and orange, an elegant lagoon blue dappled like water and fresh mixes of pink and yellow or yellow with red.



These fifties colour combinations and a marked return to elegance, was emphasised by moody music from Eartha Kitt. But battered and broken straw panamas ("just right for all those distressed Japanese clothes", says Shilling) brought us all too soon back to the present.

The witty hat has always been a David Shilling trade mark and he *didn't* disappoint us with his artist's palette (another fifties reminder) and the ultimate cocktail creation: a giant glass, complete with mint leaf, ice cubes, bent straws and the obligatory glace cherry (see below). It is, of course, quite all right to wear *this to* Covent Garden, as the person in the row behind can see through the 'glass' and you should get noticed above the crowd at the Crush Bar.

Pictures by Suresh Karadia



In search of style for a 14-year-old with a will of her own.

Mother wouldn't hate it . . .









From left to right □ Citrus yellow cotton shirt £8.20. Striped T-shirt £8.80. Cotton *bermuda shorts £13.30. All available in* unisex sizes 8 upwards in a selection of 25 colours. Leather belts £2.50 each. From Benetton, 6 South Molton Street, W1; 40 Hampstead High Street, NW3 Bromley, Guildford, Cheltenham, Windsor, Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh.
□ *Striped cotton* vest sizes 10-16, £3.99 available after Easter. Blue/white canvas sandals, sizes 3-8. Cropped cotton trousers sizes 10-16, £12.99. All from most branches of *Marks & Spencer. Blue* cotton 3-button T-shirt £6.60 from Benetton, W1 and branches.
□ Jade green cotton dungarees with striped braces, also electric blue, fuchsia, ochre, white and red, sizes 8-14 by FU's from selected Debenhams branches countrywide. Abstract printed loose-cut T-shirt £7.99 *from Warehouse*, 19 Argyll Street, W1, and selected branches. Tan leather belt, Canvas boots £18.99, Ravel branches.
□ Fuchsia pink and navy cotton blouson jacket £19.99. Matching miniskirt £9.99. Also emerald/navy in sizes 10-16 from outerwear department in selected branches of C & A. Black/white striped top £16.70 from Fiorucci, 126 King's Road, SW3. Mesh gloves £2.99. Miss Selfridge. Canvas court shoes £19.99 by Richard Smith from 165 Draycott Avenue, SW3, and Brighton.
Photographs by RUSSELL MALKIN
Make-up by JAIE CAMPBELL.
Hair by DALE BRENNAN for Touch of Class, SE6.

Sarah Clarke breaks up from school this week and exchanges her brown and cream school uniform for her own brand of teenage style. She also switches for the holidays from being a convent school girl to fashion model with the top London Models One agency, after fulfilling a teenage fantasy of being 'discovered'. Following in the famous footsteps of Twiggy nearly 18 years ago, Sarah's fledgling career started when she was photographed by her local hair salon in South London.

Teenage style has changed totally since the days when "mother wouldn't like it" was a deciding factor in how *school age children should* dress. Shops now officially start their teenage ranges from 14, but from 12 or younger pubescent girls insist on keeping up with fashion. In this Post-punk era the fact that mother doesn't actively hate it will get most clothes past parental scrutiny.

Short straight skirts and cropped trousers are the newest bottom halves to challenge the inevitable jeans and their ever-changing brand-label loyalties. The very long jacket (borrowed from a brother or bought from a boys' *department) is beginning to oust the* bomber jacket. And the sweat shirt is still the easiest way to dress for summer, especially wearing two at once, with the old one cut down raggedly over the new or a sleeveless vest top over a plain T-shirt.

Sportswear is the key to the teenage clothes that open mother's wallet. Dungarees, shorts and cropped cotton trousers *are all easy to find* and acceptable to parents who blanch at seeing their daughters in come-on stretch trousers and shiny disco tops.

The clothes that are most appealing to a mother's view of her pre-teen daughter are those which are children's styles that are sized up, rather than trend-setting fashions that are sized down. Marks and Spencer, for example, start their generous adult sizing from a size 10 (although they are now introducing eights in major stores).

Debenhams' Dandelion collection was launched last Autumn aimed specifically at the 11-14 year olds. They found that younger *girls wanted* the same kind of clothes, so they have sized down and now serve 6-13 year olds in the Dandelion departments nationwide.

C and A launched their Clockhouse collection of up-to-the-moment fashion five years ago. Their "baby" has now grown to take over 50 per cent of C and A fashions. The snappy clothes reflect C and A's fashion-conscious approach to children's wear, but this is a collection specifically aimed at a target age group between 14 and 24.

Teenagers like riffling through Fiorucci, Miss Selfridge and Chelsea *Girl* because these stores have *all* the jazzy accessories and fun bits and pieces that can be bought with a *limited weekly allowance.*

The real footbone of contention for today's teenagers in shoes. You might think that the present craze for colourful canvas sneakers and Princess Di flatties would be welcomed by the experts. But Judith Kemp of the *Foot Health Council says damage to* the front of the foot is still prevalent. Girls curl up their toes to keep on ballerinas (or worse still deliberately buy them one size too small which is as bad for growing toes as the winkle pickers and stilettos into which their mothers crammed their feet.)

I was verbally assaulted (as fashion editors so often are) at a party last week by a mother of a 12 year old who complained that her daughters' feet are already too large to fit into so-called children's sizes. She asked why *manufacturers cannot make shoes* between the worthy nurse-type uniform shoe and the ultra-fashionable styles.

As our Medical Briefing explained last Friday, pointed toe shoes are the worst offenders because they push the toes out of alignment. Manufacturers reply that they operate in market place and react to the laws of supply *and demand.*

I suggest to all well-heeled parents that they take their offspring to America, where footwear fit is taken seriously and the law of supply and demand has produced a wide-range of shoe widths and sizes.

And I suggest to a forward-looking retailer, that we would like those shoes brought over here.

Working hard to stay young

Giving a workout to your skin – just as you do to your body – is the newest idea in beauty treatments. Whereas once we were pampered beauties stroking creams into a passive face, now we should expect our skin to work hard at staying younger.

The revolutionary new approach (in beauty terms) is Clinique's Seventh Day Scrub, an abrasive creamy product that contains polyethylene grains to cleanse and stimulate the skin. The idea of using an abrasive to smooth the surface of the body is as old as pumice stone.

Exfoliation – sloughing off of dead skin – is the principle behind many past beauty ideas, including baked clay face *masks, the rounded complexion* brush and the wire scrubber that the legendary beauty Elinor Glyn claimed to use on her face.

The new advancement of beauty treatments means that the idea of exfoliation and "epiderm-abrasion" is packed into product form – for the body as well as the face. Clarins Doux *Peeling has* that age-old ingredient natural clay, but contains also a formula to *stimulate* the skin as well as deep cleansing. Gommage Exfoliant (£9.50) is a new Clarins product for the body, which you can rub into dry skin for maximum friction.

A beauty treatment mask and a body treatment have been added to the Issima range by Guerlain. The mask (£16) is particularly interesting because it is a transparent gel that acts as a skin tautener and can be used under make-up.

An exfoliating cleanser for the body was launched by Ultima II in their CHR range this time last year. The peach coloured cream with tiny *abrasive granules is just part of* the CHR body Contour System that shows how seriously the leading beauty companies take skin care.



The new sophistication of skincare is echoed in the well-groomed face.
Hair and make-up by ELENKA for SCHUMI.
Suit by Genny from Regine. Photograph by NICK BRIGGS.

Spring used to be the moment when a beauty editor was inundated with announce*ments of new make-up colours.* Now, for every eyeshadow shade card, there are two *launches* of new treatment products designed to help the skin function better in the present polluted and stressful climate.

This morning, Helena Rubinstein are launching Protection Douce, a compact new system of four products including a cleansing gelée that is completely detergent-free and a Delicate Area Cream, designed, as its name suggests, for any of the "difficult" parts like round the eyes, the neck and the bosoms. At the end of the *month,* Juvena, the Swiss beauty products are being relaunched on the British market, emphasizing the scientific and pharmaceutical prowess *of the Swiss laboratories.*

Many of the new ranges emphasize the active side of skin-care, like *Guerlain's* new Ultra-Sport collection, unveiled this Wednesday. Boots No 7 have just produced an important new range of body and hair care products called No 7 sports.

Science is the keynote of today's products, in spite of the emphasis on sport and health.

All the exfoliating creams I discussed are just part of a wider range of skin care creams *that act scientifically to encour*age cell regeneration.

These treatments are the *result of serious analysis and* research and some are offered only through qualified beauticians, like the French Gerobio biological regenerative creams and treatments, developed by French biologist Albert Laporte and available in Britain only through the Marguerite Thorpe Health and Beauty Centre in Bournemouth.

Making all kinds of moisturizing creams really effective *has been the object of the most* recent research. New this season is Lancôme's Nutribel Extrait (£16.95), a 100 per cent natural nourishing product made from vegetable ingredients including jojoba and sesame oils.

Readers who feel strongly about animal suffering may be interested in a Care and Cleanse *kit from Queen Cosmetics* (130 Wigmore Street, London W1). A large sae to the company will give details of all their cosmetics which are free of all testing on animals.

Allergy and fragrance-free *products are also much in* demand. Orlane have just brought out their Ligne Pure, which contains no fragrance or alcohol and is a complete skin care range, including a Lotion Apaisante for soothing (£5.75). *The French firm of RoC* are bringing out new hypo allergenic Day Creams next month, especially formulated for four different skin types. They have also launched a new range for delicate skins called Sensilis *(available from Selfridges, Har*rods and selected branches of Boots).

The latest trend is for moisturizers to be as light as possible, like Vichy's new Les Nutritives creams (£3.95) designed to "feed" your face, but not to plaster it in a heavy cream.

Treating special problem areas with carefully formulated creams is the speciality of the French house Pier Augé, which uses organic substances from seaweed to placenta extracts for creams to combat stretch marks, acne, cellulite or to firm the bust. The delicate and difficult eye area is the target of Erno Laszlo's two new treatment products, which join their useful creamy concealer and their eye make-up *remover* treatment lotion.

The fact that skin care is now considered as *important* as cosmetics themselves is summed up in the new Elizabeth *Arden Image* range, which has been launched under the banner of being a face make-up that is dermatologically, clinically and allergy-tested, with the eye products fragrance-free.

We have come a long way since "Think Pink for Spring"

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Tomorrow Wednesday Page meets the mother who hopes to give birth to Step Parents Anonymous.



THE TIMES DIARY

Tripped up?

Israeli military operations may put paid to Ken Livingstone's plans to spend Easter in the Holy Land. The GLC leader had planned to go on one of his personal fact-finding tours as a member of a delegation from the Labour Committee for Palestine (not recognized by Labour headquarters) led by his chum, Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth council.

The plan was for the party of 10 to fly to Israel to meet members of the Peace Now movement, to visit the West Bank towns and to see two Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon. The group's principal hosts, the Arab West Bank mayors, are now urging that the trip be postponed because tension in the area is increasing already, and there might be a risk of Livingstone and Co getting involved in violence.

Putting it Bluntly

The first man to denounce the late Annthony Blunt was Sir Alfred Munnings, president of the Royal Academy from 1944 to 1949. It happened at the 1949 Academy dinner when Munnings had a rare go at making a speech. He started by saying: "Seated on my left is the greatest Englishman of all time. I said to him just now: 'What would you do if you saw Picasso walking ahead of you down Piccadilly?' – and he replied: "I would kick him up the arse, Alfred." (Churchill censored this from later reports, but the tape recording still exists). As the laughter died, Munnings suddenly yelled at the top of his voice: "Blunt, Blunt – you're the one who says he prefers Picasso to Sir Joshua Reynolds." Munnings plainly knew Blunt was some sort of traitor even then.

Déjà lu

Nathan Shamuyarira, the Zimbabwean minister of information who announced the expulsion of *The Guardian's* Nick Worrall as "an enemy of the people" was, ironically, himself *The Guardian's* correspondent in that part of the world 20 years ago. He acted as the paper's stringer in Southern Rhodesia while editing the *African Daily News*, which was shut down by Ian Smith shortly after UDI.

● *People are plainly tiring of the "situation" situation. Now the British Museum offers an alternative, claiming to have acquired one of the most important Palestinian collections "from an excavated context". This is a quotation from which I would like to see the context taken out.*

All change

Sir Peter Parker, in his Dimbleby lecture to be broadcast on BBC 1 this Thursday, reflects how the train takes the strain for over-busy political timetables. "My predecessor had five ministers to deal with in five years", says Parker. "I had five in five years with an election intervening. In the early days of my job when I visited the Great Western, we calculated that there had been 14 ministers of transport in 24 years. The chief engineer who was present was only the Great Western's fourteenth chief engineer since Brunel in 1836." Parker's argument, of course, is that politicians make too many changes for the country's industrial good, and his talk's title is "Missing our Connexions."

Seat of learning

Are you sitting comfortably? Not if you read this column in the lavatory, you're not, according to Ian McClelland and Joan Ward of the University of Technology, Loughborough, as reported in *New Scientist*. They recruited 205 members of the public to test toilet seats, ranking five types in order of preference. Both men and women rated the standard toilet seat as the most uncomfortable, preferring seats longer than currently recommended in British Standards, and particularly those contoured to give more support to thighs and buttocks.

● *I am pleased to announce the thinking man's Cup Final.* The Times *has won through to the Fleet Street Midweek League Cup Final, in which our opponents will be* The Guardian. *The showdown is at the Crystal Palace ground, Selhurst Park on April 28.*

Looks fishy . . .

What do Victorian silver fish servers have in common with a cricket bat, a hat pin, a pair of knitting needles and a baby's potty? The answer, as some who remember my stories from last year about the last four may guess, is that they have all been confiscated at airports as dangerous weapons. The fish servers joined the list at the weekend when the mink-coated novelist, Barbara Taylor Bradford, was taking a plane from Glasgow to Manchester on a tour to promote her best-seller, *Voice of the Heart*. "It isn't that we think you might hijack the plane", the security woman explained, "but someone else might get hold of them and cause a lot a damage."



Euro MPs have decided to go to work on the EEC's biggest problem – milk. They have placed a regular daily order for 15 gallons to be delivered to the European Parliament offices in Brussels while they are holding committee meetings there, and quaff ***it on the job. Controlling milk*** **production is beyond the MEPS' capacity. All 434 of them would have to drink 54,723 gallons a day to keep** ***up with the output.***

PHS

Danger, uncurbed cables ahead

by Richard Hoggart

The Government will shortly announce its proposals following the report by Lord Hunt and his committee on the future of cable television. Lord Hunt has said: "Cable cannot be run as if it were another branch of public service broadcasting." The danger is that if public service broadcasting is faced with inadequately regulated cable, then it will be progressively mutilated.

The size of American investment in cable means that operators in the United States are very likely to try to take over entire cable channels in the United Kingdom. In view of the abysmal quality of their cable programming, the cultural consequences of unimpeded access to our channels could prove disastrous.

There are few areas so neglected by public service broadcasters that cable programmers could fruitfully harvest them for their own and the public's advantage. Therefore, cable is bound to cast acquisitive eyes on the major audience-pulling events broadcast nationally by the BBC and ITV. But poaching is not the same as widening choice.

The absence of a need to ensure *programme balance in cable programming* is justified by Lord Hunt on the ground that the sheer number of new channels will ensure overall balance. All the evidence we have from *existing services suggests that no* such balance would arise and that the need to make a profit is bound to drive the operators to pastures old, not pastures new.

The Hunt Report and debates in Parliament so far have only added to anxieties about the future of good broadcasting. Indeed, the parliamentary debates have evoked a grim vision of a marriage of virtually total deregulation (in the name of "freedom" and "economic growth") with a narrow, Grundyish, sexual and verbal censorship (in the name of "good taste").

Public service broadcasting, though a sturdy and variegated growth, needs the right soil and climate. If unregulated cable were allowed it would, like a sort of ground elder, rob the soil of its nourishment; the ability of public service broadcasting to continue to function would be seriously at risk. My anxiety comes from the wish to preserve not an elitist status quo but the freedom to search for excellence in all broadcasting forms.

Enthusiasts for cable tend to brush aside as Luddites those who show such concern. I suggest a minimum framework of regulation which would allow both the best development of the new technologies and the continuance of the best in the public service idea.

Cable regulation has to be national. There is no evidence for the Hunt Report's claim that cable can be primarily a local activity and that therefore regulation can be local.

What, then, are the minimum conditions necessary to ensure that the future of *television is creative and productive rather* than shallow, repetitive and predictable? I think they should be as follows:

Legislation on the expansion of cable *should follow, not precede,* that wider legislation on telecommunications which is now at the committee stage. It should also be coordinated with current debates about the future of the British film industry. In order in the first place to protect and ultimately to stimulate United Kingdom production, there should be restraints on imported cable material, particularly from the United States. There should be a levy on cable subscriptions, in order to generate funds for the production of films, and for the performing and visual arts.

There should be regulatory and franchising rules, operated by a seperate authority, for the cable providers, to ensure that they comply with professional standards laid down on a national basis. And there should be a separate regulatory and franchising body for the cable operators. The franchises should be for not more than ten years. Longer franchises would put the interests of technology and of profit-making before those of good broadcasting.

Standards of advertising should be compatible with those now administered by the IBA and the Advertising Standards Authority, particularly in regard to content. Sponsorship should be allowed, but controlled.

Cable operators should be restrained from making deals which would preclude substantial sections of the public from access to certain major events. If there were to be a monopoly in any area, there should be guarantees of freedom of expression and diversity of opinion. Suitable provision for community access should be required.

Last, but by no means least, to ensure that a national archive of cable material is developed, *there should be a statutory* obligation to deposit all new or first-time material transmitted.

Choice and variety are not automatically *increased by simple multiplication* of channels. A policy of "let a hundred weeds grow and one may come up a rose" risks the concurrent destruction of an existing good, varied and well-matured garden. Diversity is achieved only through thoughtful regulation.

The author is chairman of the Broadcasting Research Unit. A full version of the Unit's cable recommendations, abridged above, may be obtained from the BRU, 127 Charing Cross Road, London WC2 0EA.

Romania's refugee: the questions Lord Elton must answer today

During the morning of Monday, March 14, Mr Stancu Papusoiu was served with Home Office form IS 92 ordering him to report with his baggage the following Saturday at Heathrow Airport, Terminal Two, for the 12.50 pm Romanian Airways *direct flight to Bucharest. According* to his friend Miss Shan Rees, who was teaching him English at Lambeth Institute, he replied that he would never set foot in Romania alive, whereupon he was invited to return to the immigration office, Isis House in Southwark Street, where a last-ditch telephone call would be made to the Home Office in the hope of getting a postponement.

Miss Rees went with him to Isis House at three o'clock that afternoon. They spent a few minutes in the waiting room. Then three immigration officers came into the room and told Mr Papusoiu through the police interpreter that, instead of being postponed, his removal had been brought forward. There are only two direct flights to Bucharest a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, both by Romanian Airways. Mr Papusoiu was now booked on the Wednesday flight, they said, and would spend the two intervening nights at Tower Bridge police station and Ashford remand centre.

"It was a complete shock. I felt as *if I had betrayed him*", *says Miss* Rees, who remembers him, as do the rest of the Lambeth Institute staff, as "a nice, gentle man with nowhere to *go and no one to talk to*". Two policemen came into the waiting room, took away his cigarette and handcuffed him. When she protested, they agreed that this was not usual procedure but was being done because they were afraid he might kill himself or "go to ground".

When she asked about the date of his removal being brought forward, an officer replied: "He's got to go back, so he might as well be put out of his agony." He was then led away shouting her name, "Shan! Shan! Shan!" She was allowed to see him once again for 10 minutes that evening in the police station. As she left his cell, she noticed that there was a blackboard on the door and chalked on it were the words "escaper, suicidal".

This evening the Government will have its first chance to answer some of the dozen or so unresolved questions surrounding this bizarre matter.

In the House of Lords, there will be a debate, as opposed to a question-and-answer session, entirely devoted to Mr Papusoiu. Faced with a media assault on the Minister of State, Mr David Waddington, hardly paralleled in recent years, the Home Office will spend today instructing Lord Elton, their other Minister of State, who had no part in the controversial decision, in the entirety of their argument, which hitherto has emerged only drop by drop in newspaper articles and House of Commons question time.



Lord Elton: fielding for the Government



David Waddington: he took the decision

They will say – and no doubt they are right – that there were discrepancies in Mr Papusoiu's story. Lionel Bloch, a solicitor who acts in many political asylum cases, says that he has hardly ever known a *refugee who did* not *contradict* himself. The disorientation and loneliness, the feeling of destitution after weeks of confinement in a *strange land, the fear of being forced* to return to the tender mercies of the original persecutors – it all combines to confuse a refugee, especially one who is not articulate and speaks only one little-known language. If Mr Papusoiu's story were consistent from beginning to end, that would indeed be suspicious.

They have said that he was not a genuine refugee, a statement taken by some to mean that he was a criminal or a communist spy. To their credit, they have refuted this suggestion, but they insist that merely finding life unacceptable under the communist regime does not constitute "membership of a particular social group or political opinion" under the United Nations convention. *His main motive, they* concluded, was to improve his standard of living. And Britain cannot accommodate all those *people, perhaps billions, who merely* want to increase their wages.

His previous desperate attempts to leave Romania did not help his case. Amnesty International's secretary-general Thomas Hammarberg wrote to Mr Waddington that the man's persistence in the face of punishment surely indicated "that *his motives were unlikely to have* been merely economic". Amnesty telexed Mr Waddington in this sense the day before Mr Papusoiu's removal, without avail, since the minister had already concluded that Romania's anti-emigration laws, while deplorable, do not in themselves constitute persecution.

This is where he made his cardinal error, one which his fellow-minister Lord Elton may feel bound *to correct this evening.*

These Romanian laws do constitute persecution, since they violate Article 13 of the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights and Article 12 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which proclaim the citizen's basic right to leave his own country. *Before today* is out, the Home Office will be asked to accept that Mr Papusoiu committed a *political* offence when he left *Romania illegally, that he is liable* to persecution as well as prosecution as a result of their decision to remove him.

They will insist too that their policy towards refugees is generous. This used to be true, but it is no longer the case where east Europeans are concerned. *Out of* 642 applications last year only 73 were accepted. They will say that Britain risks being swamped with fugitives from the Soviet *Union* and Romania, where the laws are strictest. This is nonsense. The total number of applications from these two countries last year was 32. And never before, I think, since Britain's love affair with Stalin ended in 1948, has a Soviet or Romanian citizen been forcibly repatriated.

There remains one practical question. Mr Papusoiu was bundled out of Britain so quickly that he had *no time to collect his belongings.* They consist of a pair of trousers, a pair of shoes, some postcards and a mouth organ. On the evening after he left they were still in his room at the YMCA hostel in Stockwell. I hope that the Home Office will arrange with the Foreign Office for them to be sent on to him in Bucharest, or wherever he now is.

This is all that Britain can now do, I suppose, to help this first victim of the Home Office's new "Yalta Agreement" to detain and forcibly return fugitives from neo-Stalinist dictatorship.

Nicholas Bethell

The author is chairman of the European Parliament's human rights group.

Shan Rees, who was Papusoiu's English teacher and who witnessed his arrest in Southwark Street: 'It was a *complete shock.* I felt as if I had betrayed him.'



The church that turned into a sandcastle

As the Church of England ponders what to do with redundant churches no solution can be more novel, or indeed final, than that arrived at by a council and a gambling firm in the case of St Piran's Oratory near Perranporth in Cornwall, said to be the oldest church in Britain. They have buried this one-time place of pilgrimage under thousands of tons of sand.

Only after two chilly hours of wandering among the surrounding sand dunes did several other potential pilgrims and myself find a sad white stone on top of a new looking mound. Poor St Piran's church was underneath.

"This was conservation really; now the vandals cannot get at it," said Mr Alan Castledine of the Ladbroke's – owned Perran Sands holiday camp. "The church had no tourist potential so we gave the land to Perranzabuloe parish council who buried it."

But then the beginnings of the place were somewhat odd. The Oratory was built by the tall and very hairy Celtic priest and mystic St Piran, who legend says swam over from Ireland with a millstone round his neck in about 480 AD. Unfortunately the legend does not add why he attempted this record breaking swim except that he was quite a moody saint.

He celebrated his landing by *building a church with his bare* hands to thank God for saving him from the deep and the little chapel eventually became a monastery and place of pilgrimage for a thousand years.

An old guide book in Truro museum states: "The true measure of St Piran is that when he died people came to his shrine, as people go to Jerusalem or Rome, because they found, and still find a peace that passes all understanding."

Now this "peace" in summer is shattered by cries of Hi Di Hi, bingo calls and Chas and Dave drifting across the dunes from the holiday camp. Not even St Piran, with all his knowledge of navigation, could hope to find the church first time.

"There was a notice in Perranporth that actually advertised *services so I went to look,*" *said* holidaymaker Chris Crompton from Devizes. "There were other groups of prospective pilgrims and then this mound where the church should have been." A rather disturbing discovery to make on a family holiday and explain to the children.

Before the burial listless urban youths from Birmingham and Manchester whom St Piran would have correctly identified as the forces of darkness could often be seen digging round the chapel and *carrying away things, sometimes* bones. Holidaymakers' sewage poured down local mineworkings, caused a rise in the water table and the church flooded.

"Some of the people from the holiday camp were not that civilized," said Mr Paul Thomas, a parish councillor who was in charge of the burial. "It was covered first with a sand blower and then with a bulldozer. We planted grass on it. A few bones were found and we placed a stone on top on which we are going to put an inscription. It was right up against the holiday camp and led to a lot of vandalism. Now we have saved it for the future."

No doubt when these present dark ages pass and a new age of enlightenment dawns the Oratory will echo again to plainsong, above *ground. But Mr Thomas, a local* accountant warns: "The sort of money needed is £100,000 or more. This is a very important site of the early Christian Church and we wish we had the money to restore it properly."

Mr Castledine is far more chirpy and no Celtic curse seems to have affected his bookings: "It always makes me smile that he was an Irishman who floated across on a millstone. You could say in many ways he was the first surfer and this is a great surfing beach."

The church was buried by storms twice before and had to be dug out, first in 1835 and then in 1844. But *then the Church sold the land to* private developers and the great religious significance of the place seemed to be lost.

Yet St Piran could have found a strange ally in Mr Tom King and the Department of the Environment who quite recently discovered they had underspent on capital grants *and could give this story a happy* ending: "We were thinking more in terms of house renovation but this would be a splendid project which would not require revenue," said a department spokesman with uncharacteristic fervour.

So the bearded Irish mystic's church, buried because of the malign forces of tourism, could rise again. "But really biblically speaking 'e never should have built his house on sand in the first place," said an old Cornishman walking his dog. "A saint should have read 'is bible proper and this would never had happened. So it ain't the locals' fault."

Paul Pickering

Roger Scruton

Dead? I demand a second opinion

The purpose of medicine is to restore the patient to normality, in so far as it lies within our power. "Normality" is a contested notion, and one that generates many of the doubts and dilemmas which face the doctor. But there is another idea which lies concealed within medical practice, and which causes an equal *confusion: the idea of destiny.* Many things, including death, are imposed upon us not by human choice, but by human destiny. It is only on the assumption of this destiny that a doctor can limit his obligations, and until his obligations are limited, they cannot be fulfilled.

It is our destiny to die. Medicine may postpone or alleviate the process; but it cannot abolish it. Nor would it be right to try. People have sometimes hoped for permanence in *this world;* but a *modicum* of imagination suggests that earthly permanence is incompatible with our happiness. Our most valuable emotions – love, loyalty and friendship – are predicated upon the fact of death. Take away mortality, and you take away the perspective from which we view one another, and the shared fragility from which our affections spring. The immortal organism does not escape tragedy; but in his joyless pleasures he can be neither pitied nor consoled, and his tragedy lies outside the reach of human compassion. If his survival could be guaranteed by an elixir, then he might endure – in the loveless manner of a Makropoulos. But it is certain that no doctor would feel obliged to assist him.

Nor should any doctor feel that he has some obligation to fight against the human condition, or to postpone death beyond the point where nature ceases to resist it. The only obligation lies with the patient: to accept his destiny, and cheerfully to console his friends. Modern medicine creates a powerful fantasy – the fantasy that death may be indefinitely postponed. Patients therefore tend to shift the obligation on to the doctor: instead of preparing themselves for death, they cry out for life, and the doctor is driven to devise ever more complex ways of satisfying them, all the time aware of the futility and irrationality of their demand.

The heart-transplant is a vivid and gruesome reminder of this. How easy it proves, to persuade a doctor that the shrine of the dead body should be violated, for the sake of a few months of uncertain persistence in the living. *The public applauds* the activity, offering all its support and interest, as though promised a final victory over death. I am sure that I am not alone in sensing a certain blasphemy in this public interest – a renunciation of the duty peacably to accept our destiny, in favour of an irrational hope which is neither possible nor desirable to fulfil.

Surely we have come up against the natural boundary drawn by our condition, and there is something futile and impious in the attempt to pass beyond it. And is there not something morally questionable in devoting scarce medical resources on such a scale to an activity which is both uncertain in its benefits, and founded in a meddlesome refusal of our lot?

Attitudes to death go hand in hand with attitudes to sex. And it is in the sphere of sex that some of the greatest of medical confusions have arisen. I refer in particular to the "sex change" – again, an operation which has exhilarated the public, with its implication that sexuality is an elaborate accident, which can be tailored to the individual need.

A person's sexuality is no longer regarded as part of his essence. It has become an attribute, which he might change as he changes his clothes. The possibility of thinking in such a way shows a deep change in perception. The obligation to accept one's sex has dwindled, in the same way as the obligation to accept one's death. Consequently people call upon doctors to help them, demanding painful, expensive and dangerous operations, whose moral effects cannot really be envisaged in advance, and whose premise is a kind of delusion which, however it might arouse our compassion, ought not to inspire our connivance. No doubt the time is not far distant when sex-change operations will be obtainable on the National Health, granted on the advice of "experts" able to discern the "real" gender identify of the soul sheathed within each human envelope. And no doubt many arguments will be put forward for the "compassionate" nature of this move.

But as with every attempt to undermine our power to accept our destiny, the consequences are felt, not by the patient only, but by the whole community. We are forced to revise our perceptions of sexuality, in a direction which in fact deprives us of our most necessary emotions. Thus, by increasing our control over the human body, there comes a point where we lose familiarity with the human soul.

The author is editor of The Salisbury Review.

Geoffrey Smith

Who's for dual control of cruise?

Shortly after Easter the House of Commons will be debating whether there should be some kind of dual key arrangement to ensure that cruise missiles sited in this country could never be fired without British consent. This will be one of those very embarrassing occasions for a government when it is under pressure not only from the opposing parties but also from its own backbenchers.

A few weeks ago Mr Alan Clark, the Conservative MP for Plymouth, Sutton, had obtained the signatures of more than 30 of his colleagues, from both the left and right of the party, for a motion calling for joint Anglo-American control of theatre nuclear weapons based in this country. He was dissuaded from putting the motion down on the order paper of the House of Commons by the critical reaction of a meeting of the Conservative 1922 Committee. But an amendment along these lines will be put forward if the Government tables a substantive resolution for the forthcoming *Commons* debate; and even if the debate takes place simply on a motion for the adjournment – which would preclude the possibility of any amendment – this group, which is believed now to number something like 50 members, will certainly make its views known.

The Conservative case for dual key is based on two principal propositions: that it is a proper safeguard for Britain, as a sovereign power, to demand for weapons of such horrific consequence based on its soil, and that the removal of anxiety that they could be fired without British agreement would *dissolve* much of the public opposition to the siting of cruise missiles here.

This second point a strong one. There would *probably* no longer be a majority against cruise if a dual key arrangement were adopted. As the United States offered this to Britain at an earlier stage, it might be thought that all that is needed in the Commons debate is for Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heseltine to deploy their oratorial skills so as to accept the proposal without losing face. Would this not be a prudent means of avoiding trouble in the House and winning support in the country?

The issue is not so simple. In the first place, the political pressure on the Government is not quite so strong as it may seem. The debate appears more likely to be held on a motion for the adjournment, in which case there would be no opportunity for a vote on the substance of the question. Even if there were a more specific resolution it is most unlikely that the Government would be defeated.

The Conservative critics are not intending at the moment to go so far as to vote against the Government. If the leaders were to change their minds, it is hard to believe that they would get most of their troops into the opposite division lobby with them: the Whips would be warning them strongly against giving comfort to Labour on what is expected to be a major electorial issue. In any case, although the Liberals, Social Democrats and some Ulster Unionists would vote against the Government, it is highly improbable that Labour *members* would vote solidly *in* favour of dual key, whatever the Shadow Cabinet might recommend: they would not wish to make cruise *missiles more acceptable to the* voters.

So the worst that the Conservative critics will be able to do is to inflict embarrassment on the Government. That would be bad enough, of course, on such a sensitive topic. So why should the Government not simply concede the point? One answer that is often given is cost. If a dual key system were to cost £1,000m that would either put an extra burden on public expenditure or weaken Britain's overall defence capability by diverting resources that could be profitably spent elsewhere.

But there are some advisers, whose belief in adequate nuclear defence is beyond question, who are not persuaded that the cost would have to be so *high*. It might be possibe to work out something more cheaply with the Americans, perhaps along the lines of the arrangement for the Thor missile some 25 years ago, in under which Britain controlled the missiles while the Americans controlled the warheads. Until the possibilities have been explored it is hard to accept cost as a conclusive objection.

The diplomatic obstacles are more formidable. If Britain had a dual key, then Italy, for example, might want to have one as well. The Germans have undertaken never to have nuclear weapons under their control, *but it might strengthen the* opposition to the new missiles there if their allies were being given a finger on the safety catch while they were not. At the very least it would be a complicating factor at a delicate time.

That again would not be a conclusive objection if British security depended upon *dual key*. But can one imagine that the United States would be more willing than a British government to put New York at risk by firing a nuclear missile in defence of Britain? A dual key system would simply confirm existing nuclear realities.

I do not believe that on present evidence it would be worth the risk to allied cohesion. But if ministers wish to have public opinion behind them they would be unwise to try to sweep aside their critics. They should meet a serious case with reasoned argument.



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IS THIS THE RECOVERY ?

The latest herald of economic recovery should be treated with caution, but not with scepticism. The Confederation of British Industry has been blamed in the past for being too gloomy. It was also more reliable than ministers, though gloomy prophecies tend to be self-fulfilling. Now the CBI's members, who range from manufacture, big and small, to retailing and even finance, see "a widespread recovery in demand and output". That may itself encourage recovery by helping to build the confidence of firms and consumers.

Unlike ministers, who seized at straws, the CBI's leaders have waited a second month to confirm a sharp upward break in members' expectations. And it is a sharp break. In just two months, a third of the sample polled has shifted its opinion, reporting better order books, particularly for exports. And these opinions can be backed up with recent statistics of what is actually happening; many more new cars being bought, new houses started. The index of industrial production, with or without oil rose, albeit from low levels in both December and January, the two latest months for which figures are available.

Economic conditions are much more conducive to sustained progress than before. Last year the world economy was shrinking. Now most major countries expect an upturn; sharp, rapid, if uncertain in the United States; slower, later but more sure in Japan and Germany. At home, the final downward twist last autumn cut stocks of goods in the shops well below normal. Stocks of fuel and materials at the factories sank to an historically low level compared with even the depressed state of output. That is a traditional precursor of the upturn of an economic cycle, because shops and firms must eventually order more unless they expect sales to worsen even faster. That is certainly not true today.

Unfortunately, the greatest single stimulus to industry has come from the foreign exchanges. Firms now have the devaluation many wanted, even if the Chancellor did not. The Government has rightly, however chosen to ignore the fall in sterling rather than resort to higher interest rates, which would probably stop any recovery in its tracks at this early stage. Makers of bulk products like chemicals have seen an instant boost to sales. Rising orders elsewhere should bring a rising rate of economic growth next year. But that is far from ideal. Sterling at yesterday's record low of $1.45 may be as temporary as the $2.40 pound. It is good for output today, but not something industrialists can bank on for the future, even if the new low rate against the German mark has a more permanent air. It could stimulate the sort of recovery that soaks up excess capacity, but does not encourage investment in expansion for the future.

That is one cause for caution. There are others. Though Washington talks of rapid growth this year as if recession were a thing of the past, America's recovery has yet to pass the threshold of credibility. Federal deficits and money growth might still dictate higher interest rates and in any case threaten to keep the cost of money far too high to sustain the strong recovery the world economy desperately needs.

Most of all, we should not expect too much of this upturn. It will not solve our economic problems. If it succeeds, our output might rise a little over two per cent this year and perhaps three per cent next. That is sustainable, if productivity continues to rise and labour markets remain flexible. But it will only bring total output back to 1979 levels next year or, if we take out the subsequent rise in oil production, by the end of 1985. Unemployment will probably edge up again this year and only stabilize next. It will not go away.

For the future, Britain is still expecting a lower growth rate than other major countries even though our recession is deeper and has lasted longer. It is good to remember that more spectacular recoveries in the thirties petered out, leaving the war to bring the boom and end unemployment. Today's likely upturn in trade is a hard-earned reward. It can be sound, a platform on which to build. But it should not lead anyone to think the depression is over.

THE ALLIANCE SHOULD CHOOSE

The question of who should lead the Alliance is to be raised at the joint meeting tomorrow of all Liberal and Social Democratic MPs. It is most unlikely to be settled there and then, but the point is approaching at which the Alliance is liable to suffer progressively if it does not reach a decision. To go into an election without a Prime Minister-designate, as the Alliance prefers to put it, would be poor political tactics. Leaders of the two parties would be harried throughout the campaign to say something on the question, preferably contradicting each other, and nobody would pay much attention to anything they said on any other topic.

To delay a decision for too long now would equally be clumsy tactics. Up to now it has probably been an advantage to have two leaders, just as it was a benefit for the SDP in its early days to have the Gang of Four with equal status. But it is becoming unnecessarily hard for the Alliance to make news on anything else except the choice between Mr Jenkins and Mr Steel; and the longer the wait the more it will seem that whoever is *finally chosen has no more than* the reluctant backing of the other party.

But the choice becomes more difficult to make after the *disappointment* of Darlington. This ought not to be because Mr Jenkins is thought to have performed badly there himself. He did not. He brought the *political weight that was other*-wise too little apparent in the campaign. But when the Social Democrats lose contests that they were thought capable of winning, as at Darlington, and the Liberals win by-elections that they were expected to lose, as at Bermondsey, the impression of the Liberals as the senior partners must be strengthened.

Moreover, the political circumstances in which the Alliance must fight after Darlington are not those in which Mr *Jenkins's talents* can be displayed to best effect. He is essentially a man of government. The more plausibly it can be claimed that the Alliance may be in office after the election – might even itself form the government – the more relevant do his experience and expertise become. He makes the thought of an *Alliance administration* seem more credible. That is why until very recently it was generally accepted, not least by Mr Steel himself, that Mr Jenkins would be proclaimed in due course as Prime Minister-designate.

But it is no less evident that Mr Steel would be more popular as an electoral campaigner, especially if the Alliance were no longer regarded as seriously challenging to form a government. That is what is now worrying so many Liberals. Whatever they might say in public, they do not believe that they are going to provide the next Prime Minister. They see the task for the Alliance now as being to establish as strong a bridgehead as possible in the next Parliament, and they are convinced that Mr Steel is better equipped for this role.

They are right, but they would be extremely unwise to press their case too hard. It would be of value for the Alliance to go into battle under the banner of the leader whose talents are best suited to the task in hand. But it is much more important for Liberals and Social Democrats to go united into battle. If there is to be a change in the expectation that the Prime Minister-designate is to be Mr Jenkins then the initiative ought to come from the Social Democrats. The change would also have to be brought about in such a way as not to give the impression that the Alliance had given up hope of fighting the election as equal contenders for power with the Conservatives and Labour – an impression which it would be hard to conceal as it would in fact be the truth.

If the Social Democrats are reluctant to accept Mr Steel, it would be better for the Alliance to agree on Mr Jenkins as Prime Minister-designate with Mr Steel as chairman of the campaign committee – in the full expectation that Mr Steel would then *play the more prominent part in* the election because how the Alliance was conducting the campaign would matter more than what a potential Alliance *Prime Minister might do if he* were ever to hold that office. This would leave open the question as to who would play the more prominent part in the *negotiations that would follow if* there were a hung Parliament. But that would depend upon whether there were more Liberals or Social Democrats in that *Parliament. The Alliance should* make its choice in the near future without being under any illusion that it is taking a decision of lasting consequence.

SIR NORMAN PLAYS THE SWEEPER

Like an aging full-back drafted in towards the end of a poor season, Sir Norman Chester has been brought on by the Football League to play the sweeper in a losing game. *Professional* soccer's financial woes stem, ultimately, from the unwillingness of players and directors to accept that a spectator sport once at the hub of the nation's *popular* culture must adjust to a position as one of a jostling number of entertainments, live and filmed. In the eventual adjustment the keystone must be *that* on-field sportsmanship which alone can guarantee the quality of performance. But the bricks – of club direction, the management of grounds and the organization of leagues – will have to be more professionally made than at present. The Football League has not yet come to terms with latter-day sports professionalism; so, given *Sir* Norman's limited brief, it was perhaps inevitable that his should turn out to be a *holding operation*, an attempt to quieten the discontent of the major clubs who want a bigger share of declining revenues.

Some commentators *like* to fashion an analogy between the state of soccer and that of the nation. There is in the report an occasional tendency to revel in the apparent connexion between the declining economy, social discontents and a crisis in the *national* sport. Such Schaden freude is lazy. There are many practical measures that could be taken to help all clubs adapt to lower attendances, in addition to league *re-organization*. Why do matches have to begin at three o'clock on a Saturday afternoon? Why do directors refuse to apply to their clubs the commercial acumen *that* they use everyday in their business dealings? Why is the asset value of grounds often ignored?

Changes along these lines are *certainly occurring, notably* among the top clubs. What we miss from Sir Norman is a verbal push to these "market" trends. The results of full-blooded commercialization may occasionally be harsh, for they will include more bankrupt clubs, lower rewards for some players, the absence of televised football (for a salutary period). Too many clubs still do not face up to the lessons of red ink on the balance sheet and cut their coats accordingly; too many are still fixated by the movement of their turnstiles as the only respectable source of revenue.

Sir Norman is an old *corporate state warrior but he* can have encountered few organizations more reluctant to change than the Football League. His recommendations for the alteration of the voting majority – a change from three quarters to three fifths – would strike a small blow for *flexibility. All his* recommendations indeed depend on the League's recognition that soccer's future depends on radical adjustment. *Yet the protection given by the* League's structure to the smaller clubs should not lightly be abandoned even within the reformed pattern of divisions *that Sir Norman suggests.* Sir Norman goes for a proposal on gate receipts which would undoubtedly benefit the larger clubs by allowing them the full *"take" from home matches; it* would be a pity if admirable but smaller outfits such as Coventry City or Ipswich suffered a large loss of income as a result.

Adjusting to the straitened circumstances of the 1980s should not be a pretext for hell-for-leather greed contained in some of the proposals for a "super league", of which Sir Norman is rightly sceptical. The idea of a constant round of Liverpool versus Manchester United matches is not compelling. Sir Norman is none the less asking an unknown number of smaller, third and fourth division clubs to sign warrants *recognizing their diminished* position. When the League managers meet to consider his report, the willingness of the clubs collectively and severally to see where the common good lies will be tested. The quality of the game depends on them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Civil defence called into question

From Mr Martin Brett

Sir, It is sad that Professor Vincent ("Putting the bomb under the Bloggses", March 23) in his nostalgic reference to the provision of free Anderson shelters at the start of the 1939-45 war, should display such ignorance about the nature and scale of physical and biological effects of present-day nuclear weapons compared with the bombs of those days of the "Blitz".

As an academic historian, surely he is aware of the continuous stream of warnings of the irrevocable consequences of nuclear war for mankind that have come from such international figures as Einstein, *Mountbatten, Carver, Zuckerman,* Kennan and many others over the years – no more mouthpieces of CND than was Raymond Briggs.

The Scientific Committee of the British Medical Association has reported its findings supporting those warnings after 18 months of study.

Whatever his personal opinion of CND may be, can he not be sufficiently detached to allow that they, too, may share this common concern for the future of mankind and that some, if not all, of what they are saying may be true?

The nuclear arms race must now be *recognised* as *the greatest* common enemy of mankind. The risks of nuclear war will never be reduced until the collective level of thought and imagination is sufficiently raised to overcome party political and other prejudices.

Professor Vincent's article has done nothing to help achieve this.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN BRETT,
Yondover House,
Stratford Toney,
Salisbury, Wiltshire.

From Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton and others

Sir, The letter from the President of the National Council for Civil Defence and others (March 24) is a timely reminder of the dangers of assuming that should war be forced *on us, it will be of one sort only.* As Lord Renton points out, to concentrate attention on a nuclear holocaust (which is probably the least likely form of attack) can only lead to neglect of preparation to deal with other forms of attack.

It was a similar concern for the vulnerability of the United Kingdom to conventional attack by small Soviet raiding forces that led us to advocate the setting up by the Government of a volunteer Home Defence Force (report, March 8).

The overwhelming superiority of the Soviet Union in non-nuclear forces allows them a wide range of options, and one of the most tempting must be to cause disruption in the United Kingdom before vital reinforcements can arrive from the United States.

We believe it is essential to close this option and that the defence of the United Kingdom, which is vital to us all, must be given higher priority than it receives at present.

Our proposal for a nationwide Home Defence Force is one way of achieving this at a modest cost. Perhaps your readers have other suggestions.

Yours etc,
HILL-NORTON,
ANTHONY FARRAR-HOCKLEY,
FREDERICK SOWREY,
DAVID WILLS,
Defence Begins at Home,
Victoria House,
305 Southampton Row, WC1.
March 25.

Widening scope for school technology

From Mr G. M. A. Harrison

Sir, Nobody could disagree with the general tenor of your recent reports (March 21,22,23) on microcomputing in schools, that more resources and firmer leadership are needed. You reinforce the message in your leading article (March 23) and your support is very welcome. But my own experience tells me that the microelectronics education movement is much more buoyant and accelerating more quickly than the rather negative comments of some of Lucy Hodges's consultants seem to suggest. A few observations:

All my own secondary schools are very close to the desirable target of 10 micros you mention. It is true that the UK is only on the edge of an education software revolution, but authors and publishers know it is coming and already our education software is so well known to be a world leader that action is in hand to sell it in expectant markets abroad.

More teachers than is supposed understand that microcomputing is an enabling technology in teaching and learning right across the curriculum, and an instrument for enlarging intelligence and creative imagination. Moreover, educators are now pressing beyond mere microelectronics and introducing students to the larger concerns of information technology – e.g., the uses and management of information, control technology, computer-aided design, telecommunications.

These statements do *nothing* to diminish your call for yet more vigorous action. And so I am happy to tell you that the education officers of the country have already taken up the challenge. The Society of Education Officers is now refining a strategy which will carry an urgent stimulus for development of IT (information technology) in education systematically to all levels and aspects of the public education service.

We see this as a necessary foundation, in the most modern terms, for the generation of those characteristics of capability, personal autonomy and systems competence that all in Britain these days – except for a few unregenerate, Bourbon-like defenders of a lopsided and inadequate view of culture – regard as essential *components in* the country's future economic effectiveness.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HARRISON,
Chief Education Officer,
City of Sheffield,
PO Box No 67,
Leopold Street,
Sheffield,
South Yorkshire.
March 24.

From Mr A. J. Abbott

Sir, Your leader of March 23 highlights the need for "computer classrooms" in schools where entire classes of pupils may gain hands-on experience and use computers, not as substitutes for, but supplements to, good conventional teaching.

With classes in secondary schools *often numbering 30 or more,* this implies probably 15 microcomputers each serving a pair of pupils. The cost of this – *hardware, software* and other associated costs – is obviously substantial and causes most, if not all, authorities to baulk at the implications of adopting this as policy.

There is, however, a possible solution to this that can certainly be applied in many urban areas where population densities are high. Last summer the Open Terminal Computer Centre was *established in* Stevenage containing, amongst other things, just such a classroom with a network of 15 British-made microcomputers, each of a sizable (64K bite) memory capacity.

The centre is used during the school day by the pupils of three secondary schools, all of whom are within walking distance of the centre. Lessons in subjects as diverse as *history and physics* are now taught on an occasional basis to pupils from 11 years of age and upwards with the intention of making all pupils in the three schools familiar with microcomputer technology by the age of 14.

This is but part of the centre's purpose; during the evening the same machines, and much of the software, are used for a variety of training purposes for the greater community of the town. At weekends and during the holidays the centre is mounting specialised courses for other interested groups. These community courses are all *mounted on a commercial basis.*

The centre was set up as a bold co-operative venture between the schools and the borough council, with additional funding from local industries and commerce; its on-going development now seems assured because of its commercial success. The benefit from a heavy capital expenditure is indeed being shared most profitably across a wide spectrum of the community.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. ABBOTT, Headmaster,
Alleyne's School,
Stevenage,
Hertfordshire.
March 25.

From Mr J. G. Biles

Sir, In 1934, at the age of 11 years, I *left a junior school* with *children* who were more literate than many who, today, have completed their education.

Our teacher had a class of 50 and took all subjects, his only resources being a profound knowledge of his own language and limited numbers of well thumbed books. In the absence of suitable literature in our homes we were recommended to the *newspapers, in which typographical* errors were rare, and whose English was impeccable.

Surely there is a lesson to be learned here.

Yours faithfully,
J. G. BILES,
Tresorn,
Crafthole,
Torpoint,
Cornwall.
March 22.

Nuclear arms balance

From Lord Jenkins of Putney

Sir, Professor Freedman (feature, March 19) purports to explain the difficulties of the Geneva discussions in terms of Soviet intransigence and duplicity. His complicated calculations conclude that if figures are confined to certain Soviet and American carriers the Russians have the edge even on their own terms. He then says that "the final Soviet card is to include British and French nuclear forces".

But Professor Freedman must know that this is not some negotiating ploy but the permanent and essential basis of Soviet negotiators. Everyone who has ever discussed nuclear matters with any Soviet representative knows that they always say that they must count *all the nukes targeted against them.* They only discuss specific weapon systems at the insistence of the West which has consistently refused Soviet pleas for an all-over discussion.

Professor Freedman must also know that if the count is done on the basis of the total nuclear fire-power deployed by East and West the Soviets may not have equality, let alone preponderance. Not that this really matters for the lunacy overriding the entire scene is that each side can virtually destroy the other with only a part of its total fire-power.

It is now widely accepted in Europe that the reluctance to reach agreement is on the side of the United States and when this is seen in your letter columns by such cold warriors as Lord Mayhew (March 19) it is really too late for Professor Freedman to present the USSR as the villain of Geneva.

Even a Reagan-Andropov summit will not solve the problem unless it leads to realistic all-systems discussions in which the United States *Government is no longer permitted* to hold Europe in increasing nuclear jeopardy.

Sincerely,
HUGH JENKINS,
House of Lords.
March 21.

Rights in Bangladesh

From Professor Bernard Williams, FBA, and others

Sir, As members of the academic community we are disturbed by reports of recent events at the universities and other educational *establishments in* Bangladesh, according to which police, paramilitary forces and the army were used to repress student protests and to intimidate members of the academic staff.

We cannot but register our shock and indignation that once again a military regime could consider it permissible to use force against members of the academic *community in* Bangladesh, *violating* human rights and civil liberties. This is all the more remarkable since the liberation struggle and the associated language movement in Bangladesh did impress on the international community the desire of the vast majority of Bangladeshis to have a secular and democratic form of government.

A report by Amnesty International cites an official statement that 310 people are still being detained, while their names and total numbers are unknown. The report goes on to say that "Amnesty International is concerned at grave allegations of ill-treatment and torture of the detainees in army custody, as well as the fact that many detainees' families have not been allowed to see them and that the place of detention of some detainees has still not officially been disclosed."

We are seriously concerned at these events and ask for the immediate release of all students or *their transfer to civilian custody to* prevent further abuses in military detention. This would be a step towards a return to democracy and constitutional government, embodying respect for human rights and civil liberties, which are the stated intentions of the present Government.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD WILLIAMS,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
RICHARD KAHN,
ROBERT NEILD,
JOHN EATWELL,
AJIT SINGH,
AUSTIN ROBINSON,
B. D. JOSEPHSON,
McCARTHY,
CHARLES WEBSTER,
CHRISTOPHER HILL,
K. B. GRIFFIN,
ANDREW TURTON.
As from 14 St Peter's House,
46 Regent Square, WC1.
March 18.

Deported Romanian

From Mr Anton Logoreci

Sir, *Your excellent leader* (March 19) on the "heartless deportation" of the Romanian refugee, Stancu Papusoiu, from Britain refers to the need for giving special consideration to citizens coming here from particularly obnoxious regimes. The trouble, however, is that because of the absence of any permanent Western correspondents in Romania and its Government's huge propaganda campaign depicting President Ceausescu as a great statesman who is opposed to Moscow's foreign policy, many people in this country are unaware (and those who are want to forget) that the Romanian regime is the harshest and most repressive in eastern Europe, barring the Albanian regime.

Amnesty International has in recent years reported the existence of so-called "corrective labour" centres and psychiatric institutions for dealing with critics of the regime. Complaints of criticisms of any kind, branded as "anti-state propaganda", can land one in prison for anything from five to 15 years.

Yours sincerely,
ANTON LOGORECI,
18 Disraeli Gardens,
Fawe Park Road, SW15.
March 20.

Proper use of loans

From Lord Airlie

Sir, The international banking community have been obliged to reschedule the immense debts of several Latin American countries in order to prevent default.

It is necessary and indeed reasonable to do this, provided that the funds made available are used to help resolve the underlying economic problems of those countries.

It seems neither necessary nor reasonable that these funds should be used to purchase armaments. The Nato governments should make every effort to ensure that the funds provided by their banking communities are accompanied by assurances that not one penny (or franc) will be spent on the purchase of arms which could be used for aggressive purposes.

Perhaps this is a matter which could usefully be discussed at the economic summit meeting at Williamsburg in May.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AIRLIE,
5 Swan Walk, SW3.
March 21.

Male midwives

From Dr R. Graham-Brown

Sir, Unfortunately for Major Proctor (March 24) the term "accoucheur" is indeed in use, and it is applied to doctors, especially GPs, who undertake *deliveries. Many such doctors* call themselves "physician, surgeon and accoucheur". It would, I think, be inappropriate and confusing to transfer the term to non-medically qualified personnel.

I agree with Miss Morris (March 24) that the name midwife is perfectly adequate. It is clearly understood by all concerned and has the major advantage of being English.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN GRAHAM-BROWN,
The Leicester Royal Infirmary,
Leicester.
March 24.

No stitch in time

From Mr T. P. Goodman

Sir, I am an ungrateful recipient of the Chancellor's largesse. My small company exports knitwear and sales this year are well ahead of last.

We *could have financed* the expansion "in house" by using the whole of last year's profits to lay in the stock. However, corporation tax has taken 40 per cent of this. I must now borrow to fund this expansion, and the interest payable on this will slow our rate of growth and keep me awake at nights.

Why cannot the Chancellor exempt from corporation tax liability, upon application, small companies with pretax profits of, say, £50,000 or less, provided they can evidence the reinvestment of these moneys into funding sales growth?

Tyros are told by tycoons that the first £50,000 was the worst. I believe them.

Yours faithfully,
T.P. GOODMAN, Chairman,
Inverallan Knitters Ltd,
Shavelhaugh Loan,
Alva,
Clackmannanshire.
March 16.

Tory selection process

From Mr W. à Beckett Terrell

Sir, May I express a point of view as the chairman of the steering committee of a Conservative Association for a new constituency which has recently selected its parliamentary candidate? The root of present difficulties is an unwillingness to accept that the selection process, when properly carried out, is a democratic one. Once this view is, however, accepted it follows that the other elements of a democratic election are also entitled to be present, including the rights to canvass for votes and to have secret ballots.

A candidate who cannot win, in a *full democratic selection process, the* support of his association is not the strongest candidate to put before the electorate. But to do this properly he must be free to make himself as widely known as possible to his Conservative electorate.

It appears to me that there is a confusion in the logic which equates selection by a Conservative association with an application for a fellowship of All Souls or a position in the Civil Service. In the latter cases selection needs clearly to be based on record and merit and not on personal influence. But for a parliamentary candidate an ability to influence votes is *sine qua non* and there is no more effective and democratic way of doing this than by canvassing the Conservative selectorate, who may at the final stages be the whole membership and *are themselves the elected representatives* of the Conservative voters.

It is equally, of course, an essential ingredient of such a procedure that the votes cast at each *stage are cast in secret ballot.*

I do not believe that we need the excess of the American primary system. But democratic votes are there to be won and in a democratic selection process, as *in other* elections, they will be won by effective campaigning by an effective leader. They will not be won by being treated as unapproachable. Perhaps we have to accept that trusting the people also means trusting the Conservative Party membership.

Yours faithfully,
W. à BECKETT TERRELL,
Park Cottage,
Redenham,
Andover, Hampshire.

Where charities begin

From the Reverend Dr Kenneth Slack

Sir, Probably rightly, you judge that it is best for the High Court to decide whether the Charity Commissioners are right or wrong about the Moonies (leader, March 21). The cost of this *procedure* presents no problem to the Attorney General.

But what of a charity which is as convinced as the Attorney General that the commissioners are wrong in a particular judgment? Few could reasonably face the cost of such a procedure. Indeed I understand that there is some doubt whether use of charitable funds for an appeal to the court from a decision of the *commissioners* is legal.

Perhaps the salutary experience of the Attorney General will move him to bring forward legislation to implement the recommendation of the Goodman committee that a simple, cheaper procedure of appeal be established. He may even be moved drastically to reexamine the role of a body which combines administrative and judicial elements in a way more reminiscent of the Star Chamber than of today's concept of natural justice.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SLACK,
The Manse,
Allen Street,
Kensington, W8.

Collectors' items

From Mr R. F. Williams

Sir, I looked in vain for the missing "e" in your article on March 16 ("The Inland Revenue is planning to include some swinging new legislation in the Finance Bill . . .") but I need not have worried, as it turned up in Saturday's edition (March 19), *where you reported a proposal* "to impose nature conservation orders on a Somerset bird refugee".

It seems an awful lot of trouble for just one bird, especially as he is presumably *fleeing from his home*-land. My copy of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 does not seem to cover the problem, but perhaps your readers can shed some light on the matter.

Yours in flight,
RAY WILLIAMS,
Cherry Lodge,
Greenmore,
Woodcote,
Near Reading,
Berkshire.
March 20.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 28: By command of The Queen, the Lord Skelmersdale (Lord in Waiting) called upon the Governor-General of Fiji and Adi Davila Penaia at the John Howard Hotel this morning and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed Their Excellencies on their arrival in this country.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Windsor stage start of the Sealink International Cycle Race at Windsor on April 21.

Princess Alexandra will lay the foundation stone on May 5 for new junior classrooms to mark the centenary of the move of Emanuel School to its present buildings at Battersea Rise, London.

The Duchess of Gloucester has become patron of the London Suzuki Group and the Helen Arkell Dyslexia Centre, and chief patron of the Women's Caring Trust.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T G Burridge and Miss J A Saner

The engagement is announced between Terence, only son of Mr and Mrs R C Burridge, of New Denham, Buckinghamshire, and Jenifer, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J E D Saner, of Prenton, Birkenhead.

Mr S L Butler and Miss V Brownfield Pope

The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr Patrick Butler, of Cheriton Bishop, Devon, and the late Mrs Eileen Butler, and Victoria, elder daughter of Mr Peter Brownfield Pope, of Chagford, Devon, and the late Mrs Joan Brownfield Pope.

Mr A C W King and Miss C J Maunder

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs D H King, of Topsham, Devon, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J L Maunder, of Halberton, Devon.

Mr J S Myerson and Miss C N Polemis

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr A S Myerson, QC, and Mrs Myerson, of Chelsea, London, and Cynthia, daughter of Mr and Mrs A S Polemis, of Athens, Greece.

Mr N P Parry and Miss P M Trehearne

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter Parry, of White Barns, Furneaux Pelham, Hertfordshire, and Priscilla, younger daughter of the late Mr Peter Trehearne, and Mrs Peter Trehearne, of 9 Astell House, Astell Street, London.

Captain C J G Thwaites and Miss M J C Smith

The engagement is announced between Charles John Gladwyn Thwaites, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J A G Thwaites, of Winter Combe, Eastnor, Herefordshire, and Miranda June, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs S B Smith, of Luggershill, Broadway, Worcestershire.

Marriages

Mr M J J Faber and Miss A Griffith

The marriage took place on March 26 in Michaelhouse Chapel, Balgowan, Natal, between Mr Mark Faber, son of Mr and Mrs Julian Faber, and Miss Ann Griffith, daughter of Mr Christopher Griffith and Mrs Gordon Rennie.

Mr E D Phillips and Miss A C Todd

The marriage took place in Chelsea on March 28 between Mr David Phillips and Miss Araminta Todd.

Memorial service

Mr R J Cann

A memorial service for Mr Robert John Cann was held in Guy's Hospital Chapel yesterday. The Rev Edward Martin officiated. Lord Robens of Woldingham (Chairman of Governors of Guy's Hospital Medical School) read the lesson and Mr L F W Salmon gave an address.

Among those present were:

Mrs Cann (widow), Mr and Mrs John Cann (son and daughter-in-law), Dr Neil and Dr Gillian Glendinning (son-in-law and daughter), Mrs Joan Rogers (daughter), Mr Timothy Cann, Miss Sarah Cann, Miss Rebecca Cann, Miss Victoria Glendinning, Miss Lucy Glendinning and Miss Athena Rogers (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs Leslie Cann (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs M Colbourne (sister), Dr Lesley Will, Miss L B Smith.

Sir Peter Baldwin, Sir John Thompson, Sir Richard Hayward, Dr Max Rendall (Guy's Hospital Clinical Superintendent) with Professor Timothy Clark (representing the Dean of the Medical School), Mr and Mrs Donald Bumpus, Mr A H Burfoot, Dr G A K Missen (Department of Clinical Microscopy) and Mrs Missen, Mr Omar Shaheen (ENT Department) and Mrs Shaheen, Mr and Mrs Ellis Douek, Mr and Mrs John Hibbert, Miss J C M Simmons and Miss J Jones (Department of Physiotherapy) and Miss Nicola Hart (representing student physiotherapists).

Professor Keith Simpson, Mr Guy Blackburn (Society of Apothecaries), Mr Aubrey Orchard Lisle, Mr and Mrs Philip Reading, Mrs L F W Salmon, Miss K Camp, Mrs Rosemary James (East Surrey Health Authority), Mr and Mrs A Franks, Dr and Mrs Sydney Scott, Mrs A Fabian, Dr and Mrs Prual Evans, Professor M N Naylor, Dr D Stafford-Clark, Dr and Mrs H Trafford, Dr R E Smith, Professor J R Trounce, Professor Ian McColl, Mr F Ellis, the Rev Robert Reynolds, Professor S Cohen, Dr C Hardwick, Professor A H Rowe, Mrs Philippa Sharp, Mr I Angell James, Miss Molly Harvey, Miss B Baker, Dr D M Carnegie and Mr and Mrs John Horne.

University news

Wales

Dr David Wulstan, professor of music at University College, Cork, has been appointed to the Gregynog chair of music at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Dr David Quentin Bowen, reader in geography, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has been appointed to the chair of physical geography at Aberystwyth.

Move to close Swedish royal park criticized

A plan to give the Swedish Royal Family greater privacy has caused protests (Christopher Mosey writes from Stockholm).

The Swedish security police have applied for permission to bar the public from a popular park at Drottningholm, the summer palace near Stockholm where King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia live.

So far, 1,000 Swedes have signed a protest petition. Mr Cilta Ericson, who is organizing the protest, said: "The park and the Palace are a work of art, of interest to the nation as a whole".

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are due to make a state visit to Sweden in May.

Top points for Scotland



By a Bridge Correspondent

A total of 496 pairs competed during the weekend in the Portland Club Cup, British mixed pairs bridge championship. There were three heats in England (London, Leeds and Birmingham), two in Scotland (Falkirk and Perth) and one in Wales at Chepstow.

Results: 1 D J Frew and Mrs M Veigh (Scotland) 23,042 match points; 2 Mrs M Armstrong and G S Moffat (Warks) 22,640; 3 A R Forrester and Mrs S Horton (Notts) 21,707; 4 A Brentnell and Mrs B Boaler (Yorks) 21,447; 5 Mr and Mrs J P Fenwick (Warks) 21,265; 6 A H Yzer and Mrs D Saunders (Scotland) 21,204; 7 Mrs W J Angerling and P Shields (Gloucs) 21,127; 8 Mrs J Fogg and R J Rowlands (Surrey) 21,095; 9 C R S McCallum and Mrs R Martyn (Scotland) 21,076; 10 L W Steel and Mrs L McGowan (Scotland) 21,042.

Birthdays today

Mr Richard Rodney Bennett, 47; the Earl of Bessborough, 70; Sir Christopher Chancellor, 79; Mr Stephen Cheveley, 83; Mr Jack Jones, CH, 70; Sir Arthur Knight, 66; Miss Sylvia Law, 52; Sir Ieuan Maddock, 66; the Hon Ewen Montagu, QC, 82; Mr Arthur Negus, 80; Sir John Paul, 67; Sir Horace Petty, 79; Mr Chapman Pincher, 69; Sir John Read, 65; Mr. Norman Tebbit, MP, 52.

Latest wills

Mr Cecil Matthew **Rodocanachi**, of Bayswater, London, left estate valued at £753,723 net. He left £6,300 and effects to personal legatees, £25,000 to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, £500 to the British Heart Foundation and to Bowden House Clinic, Harrow on the Hill, and the residue to the RNIB.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Buckmaster, Eulalie Agnes Selby, of Moreton Morrell, Warwickshire £479,815

Donelan, Mr Denis Ambler of Limpsfield, Surrey £243,326

Parkinson, Mr Albert Edward of Virginia Water, Surrey £290,703

Pettit-Mills, of Brimpton, Berkshire £324,611

Ripley, Mrs Patricia Norma Phyllis, of Privett, Alton, Hampshire £700,339

Robson, Mrs Juliet Louise, of Highgate, London, Madame Juliet Alvin, founder of the British Society for Music Therapy £314,129



Keith Castle, who received a heart transplant at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, more than three years ago, in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday after being presented with a car in which to tour Britain raising funds for the hospital. Sister Lynne Clapperton-Roberts, of Papworth, handed over the vehicle, which had been provided by a life insurance company.

Luncheons

HM Government

Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday given in honour of the ASEAN Heads of Mission.

HM Government

Mr Jerry Wiggin, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, was host at a luncheon given at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of the Crown Prince of Bahrain, Commander in Chief of the Bahrain Defence Force. Other guests were:

Shaikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, the Ambassador of Bahrain, Shaikh Khalid Bin Ahmad, Colonel Shaikh Abdullah Bin Sulman, Colonel Shaikh Ali Bin Abdulla, Sir Victor Goodhew, MP, Admiral Sir William Pillar, Mr D Watkins, MP, Mr J Blyth, Mr K P Jeffs, Mr S L Egerton, Mr H D A C Miers, Mr C N Davies, Major-General K Perkins and Mr R C Orford.

Royal Over-seas League

Sir David Scott, Chairman of the Royal Over-seas League, and members of the central council entertained at luncheon at Over-seas House yesterday the High Commissioner of Sierra Leone.

Dinners

Prime Minister

The Prime Minister held a dinner at 10 Downing Street yesterday evening in honour of Sir Douglas and Lady Wass. The other guests were:

Miss Sasha Wass, Mr Andrew Wass, Lord and Lady Lever of Manchester, Lord and Lady Barber, Lord and Lady Cockfield, Lord and Lady Richardson of Duntisbourne, Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, and Mrs Whitelaw, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, and Lady Howe, Mr Denis Healey, CH, MP, and Mrs Healey, Mr Joel Barnett, MP, and Mrs Barnett, Mr Terence Higgins, MP, Sir Anthony and Lady Rawlinson, Sir William and Lady Ryrie, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong, Sir Peter and Lady Carey, Sir Frank and Lady Cooper, Sir Kenneth and Lady Couzens, Mr Michael Scholar, Mr and Mrs Peter Middleton, Mr and Mrs J G Littler, Mr and Mrs Gordon Downey, Mr and Mrs Christopher McMahon, Mr and Mrs Robin Butler, Mr and Mrs T Burns and Mr John Williams.

British Institute of Management

Mr Brian Quinn, Chairman of the City of London Branch of the BIM, was host at the Branch's annual dinner held at the HQ of the Honourable Artillery Company on Friday, March 25. Mr Roger Young, vice-chairman, proposed the toast to the guests who included Mr Roy Close, Director General of BIM, Mr Larry Tindale, Chairman of the BIM Council, and the guest of honour, Vice-Admiral Sir James Kennon, who responded on behalf of the guests.

Ross McWhirter Foundation

The Ross McWhirter Foundation memorial dinner was held at Goldsmiths' Hall yesterday. Lord Beloff, chairman, presided and Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, was the principal speaker. Awards were presented by Mrs McWhirter to Mr Johnny Johnson, Mr Traian Dors, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Miss Janet Gill, Mr Hanif Chedury, Mr George Kelly, Mr Nicholas Oatway, PC Donald Johnston and WPC Christine Richardson. Others present included:

Baroness Airey of Abingdon, Rear-Admiral and Mrs J C Bartosik, Lady Beloff, Mr John Buchanan, Lord and Lady Carr of Hadley, Lord Charles Cecil, Lord and Lady Harris of High Cross, Sir Robert and Lady Hobart, Dr Michael Hooker, Sir Basil and Lady Lindsay-Fynn, Mr Norris McWhirter, Lady (John) Methven, Lady (Charles) Norton, Lady Rawlinson of Ewell, Canon and Mrs K G Routledge, Sir Percy and Lady Rugg, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir Walter and Lady Salomon, Sir William and Lady Shapland, Lord Shawcross, QC, Sir Roy Sisson, Lady Trumpington, the Rev Basil Watson, Sir Reginald Wilson and the Bishop of Norwich and Mrs Maurice Wood.

Meetings

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society

Dr Jonathan Miller delivered the Ciba-Geigy lecture to members of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society at the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester last night. Mr David Wilson, president, was in the chair. Among the guests present were the Lord Lieutenant of Greater Manchester and Lady Downward and the Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University and Mrs Richmond.

Royal Over-Seas League

Sir Frank Hartley was guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Over-Seas League, held at Over-Seas House, St James's, last night. Mrs E. Cresswell presided.

Service reception

The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment)

To mark the 350th anniversary of the raising of the regiment The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) held a reception at Armoury House yesterday by permission of The Honourable Artillery Company. Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Richardson, Colonel of the Regiment, presided. The guests included:

The Canadian High Commissioner and Mrs Jamieson, the French Ambassador and Mme de Margerie, the Swedish Ambassador and Mrs Leifland, the Secretary of State for Defence and Mrs Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Scotland and Mrs Younger, Field Marshal Sir Edwin and Lady Bramall, General Sir John and Lady Stanier, General Sir George and Lady Cooper, General Sir Victor and Lady Fitzgeorge Balfour, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and Lady Morony, Lieutenant-General Sir Paul and Lady Travers, Mr Peter Blaker, MP and Mrs Blaker, Mr Jerry Wiggin, MP, Mr and Mrs Brian Robson, Major-General and Mrs P F A Sibbald, Major-General and Mrs R W L McAlister, Major-General and Mrs J M Palmer, Rear-Admiral R S Son Rhoborg, Brigadier and Mrs D J Ramsbotham, Brigadier and Mrs R K Hudson, Colonel R A Burford, Colonel and Mrs R N R P James, Colonel and Mrs Claude de Bisschop, Lieutenant-Colonel G A Lees, Mr and Mrs Alexander Hart, Mr and Mrs Chris Mullinger, Mr Christopher Wain and Miss Joan Wanklyn.

Service dinner

5th Regiment Royal Artillery

Officers of the 5th Regiment RHA and 5th Regiment RA held a reunion dinner at the RA Mess Larkhill last night. Major-General Sir Peter Gillett was the guest of honour and Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. P. Stone presided.

Fellowship of Engineering

The President, Viscount Caldecote, was in the chair at the annual meeting of the Fellowship of Engineering, held in Westminster yesterday. The main business undertaken was the consideration of the annual report, the annual accounts and the election of new fellows. After the conclusion of the formal business, Sir Alistair Frame introduced a paper on: "Should there be a national strategy for technology and if so what should be the contribution of the fellowship?".

The sky at night in April

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury is an evening star reaching its greatest elongation of 20° on the 21st, when it will not set for over two hours after the Sun. It will, however, be brighter before that date and should be looked for about a week earlier, magnitude -0.3 on the 16th but +0.3 on the 21st.

Venus will be very prominent in the evening sky and lasts long enough to appear on our map, where its motion during the month is shown. Moon not far from it on the 15th and 16th.

Mars will be above the horizon for about an hour after sunset, but with a magnitude of only 1.6 it is unlikely to be noticed. Close to Mercury on the 9th; approximate position at 8-15BST, true bearing 285°, altitude 7°.

Jupiter in Ophiuchus will rise at about midnight but is not quite on our map. Moon not far from it on the 2nd and 29th.

Saturn will come into opposition on the 21st and will be at its brightest this year for most of the month. Magnitude 0.4, retrograding in Virgo. Moon near it on the night 26-27.

Uranus will be rising shortly before midnight, and Neptune about an hour and a half later.

Pluto is not normally mentioned in these notes as it is a faint object out of reach of most readers. This month however it will come into opposition on the 18th, magnitude 13.7, in the constellation Virgo.

Because of the high eccentricity of its orbit its present distance from the Sun is less than that of Neptune, although its mean distance is considerably greater.

The Moon: last quarter, 5d09h; new, 13d08h; first quarter, 20d09h; full, 27d07h.

Algol will have an evening minimum about 24d22h but it will be difficult to observe. Predictions for this star will now be discontinued until August.

With the turn of the year the Spring Triangle is once more coming into prominence. It is composed of the second magnitude star Denebola, the tail of Leo, and the first magnitude stars Acturus and Spica. This last belongs to the constellation Virgo and was known to the Arabs of long ago as "the solitary one", standing out in a not particularly bright region of the sky.

Virgo, as the name suggests, is depicted in old star maps as a female figure usually, but not always, with wings. The stars form a rough Y opening towards Leo. The end of the branch near the equator is the tip of the left wing; the end of the other branch is an outstretched hand in some cases and the middle of the right wing in others; Spica is the left knee with a hand resting on it. Another of Spica's many interpretations is "the ear of corn", and the figure holds a sheaf of corn in this hand – not always, for Flamsteed shows it in the right hand.

Legends or interpretations are many, particularly Egyptian. It is an ancient zodiacal constellation and one Egyptian identification is Isis, the Mother of Nature, who scattered corn to make the Milky Way.

A Greek one is that of Astraea, the Goddess of Justice, who traditionally holds a sword in one hand and scales in the other. Some authorities, consequently, associate this constellation with the next one, Libra, the Scales.

Spica, close to magnitude 1, is a hot "blue" star at about 20,000 degrees C. Its diameter is estimated to be rather more than three times that of the Sun, and its distance about 220 light years. Gamma Virginis, at the fork of the Y, is an interesting binary star. The period of revolution of one about the other is only 180 years, so a change can be seen within a normal lifetime. The two components, both magnitude $3\frac{1}{2}$ and "yellow-white" at 7000 degrees, can still be separated with a three-inch telescope, but year by year they are closing in and becoming more difficult to divide. An old name for this star is Porrima, the Goddess of Prophesy.



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23h (11 pm) at the beginning, 22h (10 pm) in the middle and 21h (9 pm) at the end of the month, local mean time. At places away from the Greenwich meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15 deg. west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being at the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.)

OBITUARY

LIEUT-GEN SIR TERENCE AIREY

Administration of postwar Trieste

Lieutenant-General Sir Terence Sydney Airey, KCMG, CB, CBE, who was Military Governor of the Anglo-American Zone, Trieste, from 1947 to 1951, died on March 26 at the age of 82. In this post he won a high reputation for his work of reconstruction and administration and for his firm and wise handling of a complex political situation.

Airey had a long record of distinguished service in the army, mainly on the staff. He was a modest unassuming man, but those who worked with him soon learned to appreciate his essential friendliness, his sharp judgment and his keen intelligence. He was a fluent linguist and spoke four European languages, besides being a first class interpreter in Arabic.

Terence Sydney Airey was born on July 9, 1900, the son of Sydney Airey. He was educated at Gresham's School, and was commissioned from Sandhurst in the Durham Light Infantry in 1919. Having passed the Staff College, he served as a staff officer in the Sudan and then with the British Military Mission to the Egyptian Army, thus gaining experience which was to stand him in good stead when the war came.

In 1941 he held an administrative post under General Sir William Platt in Abyssinia, after which he returned to GHQ Cairo to be Director of Special Operations and, later, Director of Military Intelligence. He joined the headquarters of the 18th Army Group in 1943 as Brigadier, General Staff, and served in that capacity throughout the latter part of the Tunisian campaign and the operations in Sicily and Italy.

In June 1944 he was promoted Major General and appointed Assistant Chief of Staff to General Alexander. It was in this capacity that he flew with an American colleague to Switzerland, to discuss with SS General Karl Wolff, arrangements for a meeting at Alexander's Headquarters to negotiate the surrender of the German forces in Italy.

Switzerland being neutral, he had to travel in civilian clothes, and, taking the name of Mr Macneilly, he gave out that he was only making the trip to buy a fine German dachshund called Fritzel, whose name became the cover word for the operation. He brought the dog back with him.

The talks with Wolff on this occasion came to nothing, but, when Stalin heard of them a few days later, he accused the British and Americans of "going behind the backs of the Soviet Union" because no Russian representative had been present. An acrimonious correspondence ensued with President Roosevelt and Mr Churchill, but Stalin stuck to his point of view, and would not apologise for sending a message which Churchill described as "insulting to the honour of the United States and also of Great Britain."

After the war, Airey served for a year as Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief Central Mediterranean Forces, and was for a time Acting Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theatre.

In 1947 he was appointed Commander and Military Governor of the Anglo-American Zone, Trieste. The original intention was that the Allied Military Government should administer the free territory temporarily, pending the appointment of a civil Governor. But the years passed without such an appointment being made, and Airey found himself in effect in charge of the whole administration of the Trieste territory, dealing with such widely different matters as the supervision of its foreign trade, refugee problems, internal factions, and the administration of Marshall aid.

When Airey took over the zone it was a completely demoralised area where law and order had ceased to exist. When he left three years later, prosperity had been restored and big works of reconstruction had been completed, including the re-equipment of the harbour and freeing it from wrecked ships, and the replacement of the marshalling yards ceded to Yugoslavia under the peace treaty. Trade with the hinterland had been restored to a great extent, and by 1949 the port was handling a tonnage of goods which was a record in its whole history.

Throughout his governorship Airey picked his way with considerable skill and firmness amid the whirlpools of the complex local politics, and, when he left in 1951, all sections of the population felt they were losing a friend who had served them faithfully and well.

On the completion of his tour of duty at Trieste, Airey was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, to General Eisenhower at Supreme Allied Headquarters, Europe. His last appointment was as Commander, British Forces, Hongkong, from 1952 till 1954 in which year he retired from the Army. He was Colonel of his Regiment from 1952 to 1956. He was made a CBE in 1943, a CB in 1944, and created KCMG in 1951 for his services in Trieste. He was an Officer of the US Legion of Merit, a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and had the French Croix de Guerre.

He married in 1933 Constance Hedley by whom he had one son. This marriage was dissolved in 1947. He married in the same year Bridget, daughter of Colonel the Hon Thomas Vesey.

MISS ROWENA CADE

Miss Rowena Cade, who founded the world famous Minack Theatre, at Porthcurno, in Cornwall, died on March 26 at the age of 89. From a local production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in 1929 which led to *The Tempest* first being produced in the natural amphitheatre of the Minack in 1932 on land owned by Miss Cade, her vision of the theatre took shape to provide a unique venue where amateur companies have played to audiences in all weathers.

Dorothy Mary Rowena Cade's death also robs the West Cornish cliffs of one of their most distinctive and colourful personalities. Over a span of nearly fifty years she conceived, created and directed the Minack Theatre, an open-air theatre which has given pleasure, entertainment and inspiration to the thousands who have watched its annual summer season of plays or visited this lovely amphitheatre fashioned out of a cliff of granite and gorse and heather a few miles from Land's End.

Few realized that most of the work that had gone into designing and building the now massive structure had been done by Miss Cade herself. She made the permanent features of concrete to blend with the stone outcrop, which she finished with Cornish crosses and Celtic designs carved in the setting concrete. In the celebrated gully section of the auditorium, she carved the back of each seat with details of past productions. In more recent years when the coffee shop was built and the dressing rooms extended, she remained the chief inspiration and dominating influence.

The theatre, now happily established in perpetuity as a Trust, will continue and be her lasting memorial but it is not only for this, her life-work, that she will be remembered. She was a character who adorned almost everything she touched. Her talents lay especially in her creative hands but it was her compulsive personality, her old-fashioned charm and her sometimes ruthless single-mindedness of purpose which impressed those who encountered her.

Miss Cade began making the theatre in 1932 as a private venture in the grounds of her cliff-top house at Porthcurno. She was still to be seen at work there in her eighties in all seasons adding touches of grace and amenity for spectators and players. The daily presence in the theatre of her spare figure, calloused hands and halo of wind-swept white hair was sadly missed when she was incapacitated in 1979 and became dependent on a wheel-chair.

But she still made some appearances in the theatre, and it was a memorable occasion when at the age of 89 she appeared at the jubilee production of *The Tempest* in 1982, fifty years to the day after it was the first play performed in the theatre.

PROFESSOR DENNIS FRY

Professor A. C. Gimson writes:

Professor Dennis Fry, who died on March 21 at the age of 75, spent all his university life in the Department of Phonetics at University College London.

Appointed as an assistant lecturer in 1934, he became a Reader in 1948 and Professor of Experimental Phonetics in 1958. His main interest always lay in the rapidly expanding field of experimental phonetics, and it was due to his early initiatives in speech analysis and synthesis by means of the new electronic techniques that the department (of which he was head from 1949 to 1971) is now recognized as one of the most successful in the world.

During the war he spent four years in charge of the acoustics laboratory of the RAF Central Medical Establishment where he was occupied with the problems concerned with aviation and hearing; and since then much of his time was devoted to the education of the deaf. His own research gained for him an international reputation as one of the leaders in the field.

From 1971 he was president of the Permanent Council for the Organisation of International Congresses of Phonetic Sciences; he was a Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America and an honorary Fellow of the College of Speech Therapists. It was in 1958 that he launched a new journal, *Language and Speech*, which he edited for twenty years and which provided most successfully a much-needed forum for all those in different disciplines concerned with the various aspects of human communication.

Throughout his academic life he was an outstandingly lucid teacher who was able to set the study of language in a wider setting of human behaviour. Suspicious of what he considered the cant and mysticism of much of contemporary linguistic theory, he preferred to apply to his study of speech and language a rigorous examination of data obtained by observation and experiment.

It was only after his retirement in 1975 that he was able to find time to write his books *Homo Loquens* (1977) and *The Physics of Speech* (1979), which were to sum up for the general reader his approach to the study of speech.

His scientific preoccupations were however matched by a most sensitive appreciation of the arts. He was a devotee of Proust and Anthony Powell, but it was in music that he found the most enriching experience.

A splendid singer, he delighted many audiences in the baritone roles of Mozart and Donizetti. His love of opera was recognized when in 1966 he was appointed a governor of the Sadler's Wells Foundation. The many diverse interests which filled his life revealed a man of exceptionally wide knowledge, of generous vision, of open-mindedness, and of good humour.

ARTHUR KOESTLER

H. C. writes:

The story of Arthur's imprisonment in Spain is widely known. Not so well-known (since that was his own wish) is the generous Award founded by him some twenty years ago in order to express his gratitude to those in this country who helped to secure his release and indeed to save his life. The Award, administered in partnership with the Home Office, consists of a number of cash prizes given annually for original works of art and handicraft, literature and music (and including achievements in the field of vocational and industrial training) which have been executed in prisons, Borstals, or special hospitals.

Although Arthur always remained resolutely in the background of the Award it was a cause very close to his heart.

That his personal interest was known to and appreciated by many of the prisoners themselves is shown by the fact that the day after his death a large bunch of flowers was sent to the Trustees with the sympathy of the prisoners of Maidstone Prison in memory of a true friend.

DR KEVIN FENELON

Dr Kevin Fenelon who died on March 12 at the age of 84 made a major contribution to economic planning in the Middle East through his assiduous efforts and care in collecting and publishing primary statistics. These data formed the basis for Government housing, health and educational plans in Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrein and the United Arab Emirates.

He took an MA and doctorate in economics at Edinburgh and as a lecturer there he gained a considerable reputation as one of the earliest writers on transport economics. He was a founder member and Secretary of the Scottish branch of the Institute of Transport.

He moved to Manchester in 1931 to become Director of the Department of Industrial Administration (a forerunner of our present day business schools) and was also a founder member of the British Institute of Management. At both universities he was an active WEA lecturer and also served for many years on the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as being the Recorder of its Economics Section.

In 1947 he became Director of Statistics at the Ministry of Food, and in 1951, with the end of food shortages, left to begin his long and successful career in the Middle East. He was responsible for setting up and running government statistical offices in Iraq (for which he was appointed CBE in 1959), Kuwait, Bahrein and Abu Dhabi, from where he retired in 1976 at the age of 77.

He was a keen author and wrote a variety of books on subjects that included road and railway economics, blind workers in industry, and the Middle East, his last book on the United Arab Emirates being published in 1973 and revised in 1976.

Ivan Vinogradov, the Soviet mathematician and author of the influential textbook *Basis of the Theory of Numbers*, died on March 24 at the age of 92. For his contribution to the development of the analytical theory of numbers, he was honoured by awards from over 20 countries.

هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Galleries

A journey from education to sheer delight

Pattern and Design/ Personal Choice

Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum



Early nineteenth-century panorama show: detail from Carracciolo's view of Rome (1824)

There is a section of the new Henry Cole Wing at the Victoria and Albert Museum called "The Tip of the Iceberg". Actually *it is at the base of* the iceberg, being located neatly under the central stack of bulk storage spaces, but we know what they mean. And, anyway, the opening of these six floors of new exhibition areas and facilities on Exhibition Road serves as a whole to remind us of what we are often in danger of forgetting or taking for granted: that what we can see on show at any given time in the Victoria and Albert is bound to be only a generous sampling of the untold riches at *the museum's disposal. Of* course the major masterpieces are likely always to be visible, unless they are occupying the attention of the conservation department or, exceptionally, on loan eleswhere. But a museum is not just about masterpieces, and this one in particular is about the whole history of design, illuminating its subject for us not by isolated spotlights on the hundred best but by allowing an even, conservation-approved lighting to play over a representative selection from an infinitude of possibilities.

So, naturally, the more space the better. The prime purpose of the new wing is to give a proper showcase to the museum's prints, drawings, *photographs and paintings. Not that* they are meant to be seen in isolation from everything else: presumably, even if for the moment we are very conscious of the wing as a separate entity on the other side of the Exhibition Road entrance from the main body of the collections, we shall soon get used to it as just another section, part of the same general concept. To help us keep this in mind, the biggest and most imposing of the temporary exhibitions which will be a regular feature of the second and third levels is **Pattern and Design** (until July 3). This deliberately emphasizes the connexions between the Department of Prints, Drawings and Photographs and the rest of the primary collections, by bringing together examples of the decorative arts from 1480 to 1980 with examples of the draughtsman's art which have somehow contributed to or reflected them.

Sometimes the relationship is the most obvious one: here is a silver candlestick by or after George Michael Moser and there, next to it, is the original drawn design, embodying the suitably rococo concept of *Daphne beginning to change into* a bush. Sometimes the relationship is more general: next to these two pieces is a seventeenth-century anonymous Italian painting of the legend, and next to that a print based on Bernini's sculpture, which was no doubt somewhere not so far towards the back of Moser's mind when he did the design. And beyond them a collection of designs for candlesticks or columns which use the idea of the caryatid, also clearly contributory to the design we started out with. In this way variations on a theme are allowed to echo and re-echo, reminding us that no designer is an island and no single masterwork is without its antecedents and its context.

Six centuries is a very long time to cover in one show, even quite a large one, and the devisers of *Pattern and Design* do not attempt to make it exhaustive. But as we dart from Limoges enamels to Ravilious Wedgwood, and from Chippendale chinoiserie (now reattributed to John Linnell) to Voysey Art Nouveau, we cannot but wonder, as of course we are meant to, at the astonishing variety of what the museum has to offer. Also, be it said, the singular beauty of many of the least regarded examples. Where a collection like the V & A's constantly takes one by surprise is in its invitation to break down in our minds the artificial barriers between the fine and the *applied arts.*

Art, after all, is not produced only from the conscious intention to make art. Frequently a drawing which was in origin purely functional – an instruction to someone else on how to make something or do something – turns out to have for later observers the most extraordinary aesthetic qualities which have little or nothing to do with its first purpose. We can learn a lot from the exhibition, by following through in detail the processes by which, say, William Morris came to design his famous *Willow* wallpaper, but beyond that we must rapidly pass beyond education to delight.

The sort of delight, no doubt, that is witnessed in another exhibit in the show, Burne-Jones's sketchbook of c.1862, open at the page on which he has drawn, and in the process made his own, a couple of details from the Renaissance terracotta group of a boy and girl with a goose, shown right beside it and seen by him in the South Kensington Museum (as it then was) more than a century ago. Upstairs on the fourth level we can then follow out the influence this study, and others like it, had on his work as a painter: the extra space assigned to the Ionides Collection has permitted the exhibition of several works which have hardly been on show within living memory, such as the strange monochrome *Cupid's Hunting Fields, while hard by are the large waterco*lour design of *The Tree of Life* and the painted model for the apse of St Paul's American church in Rome. And again it is apparently just the tip of the iceberg: the museum has also some very large works by Burne-Jones which have never been properly shown for lack of space – a situation which the Henry Cole Wing should soon be able, at least temporarily, to correct.

It may seem perverse that I pick out Burne-Jones from the painting collection, when there are much more "important" works to extol. And indeed I would be failing in my duty if I did not recommend to you in their new home the Constable collection, *the portrait miniatures and the rest of* the already famous paintings in the V & A. (Though I must in fairness add that those in the outer galleries are not always easy to see: reflection problems from the windows are still to be solved.) But the most exciting thing about the museum in general, intensified by this new addition, is the way that it sends you off in all sorts of unexpected directions, following up this lead over on the other side of the building or checking your responses to works and artists you thought you had completely taped. Rembrandt, Botticelli and Degas (to mention only three in the Ionides Collection) probably do not need this; but anything which makes us look at the *Burne-Joneses of this world* with new eyes is surely to be encouraged.

The new building has one absolute novelty: for the first time there is proper space for a permanent display of key works from the museum's *photographic collection,* arranged as an informal guide to early photographic processes – though the selection is made with an eye as much to inherent beauty and interest as to the purely informational side of things. There is also *room* for a succession of temporary shows drawn from the collection, and the first of these, **Personal Choice** (until May 22), develops the idea of having 30 persons of note – painters, writers and, most significantly, photographers – select two photographs each and tell us, if they can, exactly what the fascination is for them.

There are some likely and some very unlikely choices: Burne-Jones turns up even here, since one of *David Hockney's choices is* a Frederick Hollyer photograph of *Perseus and Medusa* while still in Burne-Jones's studio. It is intriguing to see Kitaj, for instance, responding to Bellocq's nude portrait of a masked prostitute and Doisneau's picture of a Parisian pug, though not unexpected: the images might well be from his own recent paintings. And many of the other artists involved run true to form: it seems right that David Bailey should select Witkin's *Women Breastfeeding an Eel,* or Bill Brandt pick Koudelka's *Prague 1968,* with the watch on the wrist held out in front of a blanched, empty avenue. But how interesting that Mark Holborn couples one of Robert Frank's glorified snapshots of *America* with one of Eikoh Hosoe's sinister, symbolic pieces, about as far away on the spectrum of photographic effect as one could imagine.

As well as standard classics, there are unfamiliar works aplenty, and I do not imagine anyone could come out of the show without a few new ideas and a burning desire to answer questions that had never even crossed the mind before. And possibly, after *meditating on the evidences of pre*-cinema in the historical section, go back upstairs to take another look at the Carracciolo panorama of Rome (1824) and the accompanying explanation of the early nineteenth-century *panorama* shows and their workings. And so, start all over again . . .

John Russell Taylor

Television

Without a doubt

If common sense were a virtue Bobby Robson would be a saint: "You can't get blood out of a stone because there is no blood in a stone." Such hard-headed attitudes have taken *him* all the way to the top of his profession and **Bobby Robson at Ipswich** (Channel 4) is already a thing of the past; now he is manager of the English team. This was an account of a football club from the inside, and was a conventional enough exercise in *television vérité*: in fact there are more "behind the scenes" accounts on television these days than there are scenes *themselves. For those of us who* have grown tired of the muscular clichés of the commentators, however, that may come as a relief.

Mr Robson – "Bite! Bite!" were almost his first words – combines the manic exuberance of a Butlin's tour guide with the inspired wrath of a fundamentalist preacher; there is something almost admirable about a man who seems to suffer from no doubts about anything, least of all about himself. It is a relief he went into football, otherwise he would probably have become a trade union leader.

I have to admit that football managers as a species do not interest me very much; having suffered as a schoolboy from the attentions of hysterical sports masters, screaming insults from the edge of the pitch, I find cries like "You're going in too early!" and "Think about it, Arnold!" *somewhat* lacking in charm. The fascination which they exert upon the "media" is understandable, however: they are the only executives in England who still take their jobs seriously and, what is more, they are the only people left who still wear wide-striped ties. Think about it, Bobby!

I am doubful about the continuing appeal of such programmes, though, except of course to those unhappy people who like to see naked footballers clambering into the showers. Last night's programme followed the usual pattern of such "inside" documentaries – the private interview with an aspiring player, the pep talk to the team, the agony on the bench, the little piece of reflective commentary with background music (no doubt from *Chariots of Fire*). At this late date, it is somewhat lacking in drama. In any case, half of the programme consisted of confused shouting and foul language – not from the terraces, but from the changing *room.*

Peter Ackroyd

Rock

Mari Wilson

Palladium

No one really knows how to interpret Mari Wilson, she of the high-rise beehive hair-do, the equally extravagant gowns and the publicity which declares her to be Neasden's Queen of Soul. Existing somewhere between the straight repro of Showaddywaddy and the twisted ironies of the early Roxy Music, she purveys a richly ambiguous mixture of warm nostalgia, camp humour and the most straightforward kind of pop music.

No longer fashionable with the avant garde, she has yet to make a clear explanation of herself to the broader pop audience; which is probably why the Palladium was by no means full on Sunday evening. This was less than she deserved, since she and her many accomplices produced a show infectious enough to banish the reticence of those who had turned up not knowing quite what to expect or how to respond.

It was a show in which something was happening all the time, in which every detail counted. Each gesture mimed by the backing singers, each pose struck by the variously costumed Miss Wilson, each nuance of instrumental timbre and each flicker of the spotlights added to a knowing but thoroughly good-natured montage of post-war pop culture.

For at least one listener, however, it is what is in the grooves that counts, and Miss Wilson's Motown-rooted Sound of Young Neasden proves itself on musical values alone. The dry "This Is It?", the downbeat "One Day in a Lifetime" (performed as a Marvin-and-Tammi duet with *Paul Young,* late of the Q-Tips) and the swooning "Baby It's True" were craftily arranged, immaculately played and sung with flair and real authority. Miss Wilson and *Bruce Springsteen* are the only people who would be allowed near the Dansette at my party.

Richard Williams

Concerts

RPO/Foster

Festival Hall

Any concert billing tends to look up when the name of Dmitri Alexeev appears; and so it was on Sunday when the young Russian pianist proved yet again his unique and high standing among his contemporaries as he joined the Royal Philharmonic in a memorable performance of Rachmaninov's Rhapsody on a theme by Paganini.

Rarely has a performance made so consistently and irresistibly gripping the spilt-second whirligig of tension and release between keyboard and orchestra in the opening variations. And rarely have I heard the spring and pulse of each note, controlled by rigorous yet delightfully loose-limbed strength, at the service of such a freshly individual response to the work as a whole.

Not just in the minutely sensitive nurturing of his big showpieces, but at every turn, Alexeev's playing seemed to reinvigorate that of the orchestra under their one-time chief guest conductor Lawrence Foster. The savage power of his "Dies Irae" octaves would turn for colouring to the laconic bassoon; and, when it was the *piano's turn* to accompany solo oboe and violin, Mr Alexeev found a supple, swaying beauty of rapport, a vitality of timbre even at pianissimo, which augurs well for his Wigmore Hall recital with Barbara Hendricks in a week's time.

In Mr Alexeev's performances there is always that sense of the music being contained and poised in the head and hand, then realized on contact with the keyboard, not merely worked out through it. The equivalent approach was not, alas, to be found in the evening's flanking performances, a brisk Schubert Symphony No 3 of fresh but only generalized joie-de-vivre and a Fauré Requiem of equally generalized tranquility.

In both works the Royal *Philharmonic* played well, particularly in the Fauré, where the lower strings, in eloquent partnership with Thomas Allen, brought a density of expressive focus to the performance which was *lacking in the* well-blended but flaccid singing of the London Choral Society. Too often the admirably clear tone of this choir is dissipated in lazy vowels which slacken both pitch and line. *Jennifer Smith*'s "Pie Jesu" brought that vital dimension of ardour and personal response to sharpen and particularize the work's all too deceptive facility.

Hilary Finch

LSO Brass

Barbican

Music for brass instruments alone can be outdoor or indoor and just occasionally either, as seems possible with *November Journeys,* a "symphony for brass" by George Lloyd. Commissioned by the BBC, it was played for the first time in London on Sunday in a diverting programme by the LSO Brass Ensemble conducted by Edward Downes which is to be repeated here tomorrow.

A choir of brass in this hall sounds warm rather than resplendent, lively in projection instead of incisive. It suited the character of the new work, which is scored for 14 instruments including a flugelhorn and a euphonium. This seems more a series of impressionistic tone poems, derived by the composer from visits to cathedrals in this country, which happened to lend themselves to a symphonic mould of four movements.

They make agreeable listening even if the course of the music is often only too predictable in Mr Lloyd's preferred use of traditional harmonic methods. His felicites of scoring, however, include some chiming figures in the second movement; a blend of muted trumpet and *euphonium in the* third; and a majestic peroration reminiscent of Mussorgsky to end the finale, where stopped horns at one point added a kind of built-in reverberation.

Overlapping echoes were not to be heard in adaptations for modern instruments of Giovanni Gabrieli's antiphonal Venetian splendour.

Purists no doubt believe that trumpets in such music are an anachronism, since they had no part in Gabrieli's Renaissance textures, but to have his majestic cathedral sonorities transposed into a modern concert hall is something different again and not to be despised on that account. Indeed, the sense of grandeur and the skill of crossover writing in multi-directional effect achieved a certain splendour in the technique of these players.

One of them, the trombonist Eric Crees, had made special arrangements for the ensemble of the Variations on "America" by Charles Ives, treated with some tongue-in-cheek innovations of instrumental effect, and of Peter Warlock's *Capriol Suite.* The latter's medieval dance tunes in a modern guise actually sound more lively and boisterous than in Warlock's own string orchestra version, and they were played here with infectious rhythmic spirit.

Noël Goodwin

Murray/Johnson

Wigmore Hall

We have waited a long time for Ann Murray's London recital debut; and, to those who have followed her career through concerts, operas and recordings, Saturday evening may have come as something of a surprise.

She made no attempt to prove to us all she is capable of: the warm, darker region of her mezzo-soprano was barely touched; her sustaining power and dramatic resources were scarcely drawn upon. Instead, Miss Murray offered us an intelligently wrought programme of rarities and miniatures, *all characterized* by a musical and emotional restraint that bordered on minimalism.

As if taking a leaf out of the Songmakers' Almanac, of which she has long been a member, she and her accompanist Graham Johnson adopted a distinct stylistic pose throughout: the evening seemed in many ways what a dumb-show is to a drama, or a volume of *belles-lettres* to a novel. Within this scale, and despite their admirably clear, almost instrumental articulation, the Bach and Schubert, "Bist du dei mir", "Litanei" and "Ave Maria", inevitably sounded under-*nourished.* But *four* of Schumann's Op 40 songs, to poems of Hans Andersen, each one a miniature fairytale of sharp, often sinister detail, were perceptively re-created.

"Herzeleid", a tiny, poignant epitaph for Ophelia, most affectingly sung, led nicely to the pivot of Miss Murray's recital: Richard Strauss's Three Ophelia Songs. Here were the numb nuances of vocal timbre and the mordant expressionism which seemed to look back to the dark shadows behind the Schumann and forward to the Poulenc after the interval. The whiteness of the piano's tone, and *its* shock juxtapositions, were as arrestingly projected as were Miss Murray's arid vowels, shaping a cold, even line of distracted isolation.

This cultivation of a sense of the *ingenue,* with all the blank expressiveness of a mime artist, was used to different yet equally compelling effect in the Poulenc/Cocteau *Cocardes.* Here Miss Murray's ability to enunciate word as sound and sound as vivid, live brilliance whirled their surreal kalcidoscope of words into the air from her brightly expressive top register.

After Poulenc's own little set of fairytales, *La Courte saille,* Miss Murray and Mr Johnson turned to Cole Porter. Between them, they managed a nice line in coy poignancy.

Hilary Finch

In its ten years' existence the Academy of Ancient Music has risen to success greater than anyone dared foresee. **Nicholas Kenyon** talks to its director, Christopher Hogwood, who this weekend presents his Mostly Mozart festival at the Barbican

Authentic big business

John Manning

Christopher Hogwood rehearsing, from the harpsichord, the Academy of Ancient Music

"At the beginning it was very different. The reaction from most musicians was 'well, it won't teach us much' or 'it won't last long'. Now I find there's a remarkable interest and sympathy for our approach from all sorts of unlikely quarters. I am asked to the Hollywood Bowl and the New York Mostly Mozart festival to do Handel or Mozart with conventional chamber orchestras – they want to learn what this business of historical awareness is about."

Christopher Hogwood's Academy of Ancient Music is ten years old, and its success has been greater than anyone could have foreseen in the early days, when it appeared as an esoteric corner of what was then the "early music " world. Now its Mozart symphony cycle for Decca is complete (the last release is in April) and selling well, and Hogwood is directing his own Mostly Mozart festival at the Barbican this weekend.

Ten years ago they were playing trio sonatas in a way that attempted to recapture contemporary performance styles. Hogwood himself was a member of David Munrow's famous Early Music Consort, and had become somewhat disenchanted with it. "There simply wasn't enough evidence for all the things we were doing with medieval music, and I wanted to work in a period when I could relate far more closely the surviving instruments and written sources to the sound we produced. In the Consort I played the crumhorn before, oh, I think four crowned heads of Europe all on the strength of a thirty-minute lesson I once had in a Scottish canteen in the middle of some tour. It was one invention on top of another, all the time."

So Hogwood gathered together a few colleagues who were interested in the performance of baroque music; but it was a recording company, Decca, which provided the real initial stimulus. "We were playing small-scale works, because I wanted to explore what happens when you put three or four different sounds together, the textures and the problems of articulations and so on. But what provoked the larger Academy was that after a Carlton House concert one night we went out for a drink with Peter Wadland, who had just inherited the problem of what to do with the Oiseau-Lyre label, and came up with the idea that if we combined enough of *these small groups – and we* knew one or two oboists, horn players and so on – we might just manage to make an orchestra. So we did it."

Had he been worried about *rushing straight on to disc with* such a speculative venture? "Oh yes; and I still am. But that was the only way to do it then, and I think that if you are going to rush into a recording studio the best people to do it with are English players, who have this splendidly adaptable sense of what will work. So what we set up was this very, almost over-democratic, system, where everything was discussed and tried out, and we proceeded on the sum total of all the players' knowledge and research.

"I think there was a sense in the air that this thing had to happen. Even the Academy of St Martin's, with whom I'd been doing some work after Bob Dart died, had been experimenting: I'd been telling them to try playing without vibrato in the Vivaldi Op 3, and they almost did! I think a changeover to historically-aware styles of playing was already happening: we were a catalyst, if you like. But one interesting thing about our players, at least at the beginning, was that many of the strings had moved forward from being viol players rather than back from being modern violinists: that gave us a very different style from the Amsterdam and Vienna baroque orchestras, and also it made our sound really very different from what people were used to.

"*I think there was a great deal* of openness among the public, and especially in the first years, when we were doing repertory which was rarely touched by ordinary orchestras, there was this feeling of giving validity to music which usually sounded just rather weedy, straining against the medium. We could make it sound convincing." But has that not been altered now, when the pressure seems to be on for authentic bands to record familiar music? "Oh yes, and that is one of the big changes. Now that the record companies see that there are big opportunities in all this, it becomes far *more* difficult to persuade them to do unusual repertory and unheard-of composers, which is a great pity."

And had the record companies not oversold the whole business of authenticity? I reminded Hogwood that one of his recent records is marketed in the United States with the sticker "Authentic Edition: the famous Kanon *as Pachelbel heard it*". "Hmm, that's just a piece of patent commercialism; now we've made it into the big time, they have to extract their world killings. But I'm rather ambivalent about that approach, because of course in the eighteenth century there was masses of hype and self-advertisement. And with a record like that you do make so many converts and persuade people to listen in a way that they might not have thought of."

The Academy's cycle of the complete Mozart symphonies has been another enormous marketing success; what next? "My *original* idea, which may yet happen, was the Schubert symphonies. People thought the obvious thing would be Beethoven, but I think I'd prefer to skirt that for a while, because there are such problems. I think every group such as ours needs a basic repertoire where you can feel that, if you're using the right instruments and playing in a certain style, the music gives you back the answer whether you're doing it right or wrong. You can feel that certainly with Handel, and also with Mozart. And I think, from doing the Schubert sonatinas with Jaap Schröder, that you could feel it with him too. But Beethoven is always asking you to break a string or bust a lung, and that's just not safe territory to begin exploring these problems."

I wondered about the arrogance that seems to have affected the early-music scene, with its implication that their way is the only way. "I'm sick of early music as a concept, as a ghetto. I'm against centres and associations and so on – perhaps people just ought to have 'historical awareness' diplomas, or something. I think there's an assumption that if you exert yourself in this area then all other approaches are invalid. Of course not, you can listen to the music in whatever way you like. But I think it is reasonable to say that, if there are 47 or however many *Messiahs* in the record catalogue, it's a good idea if just a couple of those actually reflect what Handel wrote or how he might have expected to hear it."

Such a peaceful co-existence seems to lie at the heart of this weekend's Mostly Mozart festival at the Barbican, where Hogwood's authentic Mozart – a new completion of the *Requiem* removing all spurious elements, and a "Haffner" Symphony with an interpolated soprano aria – plus a stab at early Beethoven will rub shoulders with absolutely conventional concerts and a myriad of foyer happenings, 200-horn farragos and children's events. "The nice thing about all the T-shirts and cafés and entertainment, which is wonderful, is that it doesn't detract in any way from the really serious music-making. I hate festivals which aren't at *all festive, and* this one will have lots going on the whole time and will hopefully create an atmosphere in which the concerts can flourish. I learnt quite a bit from the New York Mostly Mozart festival, but one thing there is that the same orchestra plays all the time: its word is Mozart. I'd like to have as much variety of style as possible, and maybe in a future year have a couple of resident bands like the English Chamber Orchestra and a group from abroad, and include the really great Mozartians, like Serkin."

With Tanglewood beckoning in the summer, and *an increasing* number of outside commitments, does this mean that the Academy will suffer? "Actually, it helps to pay the bills. I have to find thousands each year to keep the Academy *going,* so to that extent all the Hollywood-type events are a guarantee that the Academy can continue."

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COMPUTER HORIZONS

People/John Coyne, The MicroComputer Business

How to win at the sharp end



"Last Monday", says John Coyne, displaying a grazed knuckle. "We started Alaskan knife fighting. We also do something called spirit combat, which includes Japanese sword fighting. It's like kendo, but you use open blades instead of sticks."

Coyne is explaining how he and his partner Helmut Freericks, a Dutchman, relieve the tension of running their computer company. "We were both working about 18 hours a day, and our nerves were jangling. We decided we'd better take up a pretty active sport. I joined a ju-jitsu club, and Helmut came along."

The conflicts of the martial arts do not extend to business hours. The two men met when they worked together in Holland, and developed a respect for each other's abilities. Coyne returned to Britain in 1980 to found The MicroComputer Business, a software company. Freericks joined him three months later.

"I take Helmut's word on anything", says Coyne. "He knows more about microcomputers than anyone else. He not only writes the system software, he builds microcomputers. He built probably the first micro in Europe, nine years ago."

Freericks is now 28. John Coyne, who is just 30, says that things started happening for him when he was 26. "That's when I decided I would start pushing myself up."

Before that he had worked on computers with a British company, switched to a large software house, then became manager of computer services for a Swiss firm, and finally moved to Holland.

The MicroComputer Business came about because Coyne felt that a good idea was being wasted. While with the Dutch company he took it on himself to survey the microcomputer market, and decided there were opportunities in packaged software. Unhappy that his ideas were not received more enthusiastically, he returned to Britain and started his own company.

"I wanted to put together a suite of business applications programs that covered everybody's needs, and that were fail-safe", he explains. "I borrowed some money from a chap I met in a pub and started research."

Programs, he believes, should be written to get the most out of a particular machine. "Everyone else was designing to the lowest common denominator."

Another element in his approach concerns presentation. "The documentation is intended for everybody – it meets the needs of the systems analyst, but also includes operator instructions for people who just about know how to read."

Although The MicroComputer Business made a slower start than Coyne had hoped, he expects it to turn over about £2.5m this year. A lot of this will come from abroad, with big contracts already in the United States, Australia, the Middle East, and South-East Asia.

Coyne refers to *The Book of Five Rings*, which he says is *required reading in Japan*, and was written by that country's most renowned swordsman. Is it about swordsmanship? "It's about the strategy of winning."

Roger Woolnough

A first in London festivals

The first London Computer Festival opens on April 3, for two weeks. One of the main attractions will be the three-day Computer Fair at the Central Hall, Westminster (14 to 16 April), writes **Geoffrey Ellis.**

This is the old North London Poly fair, which has now outgrown its accommodation. Three years ago it started with only 20 exhibitors and drew 5,000 visitors; this year there will be more than 70 exhibitors with the organizers hoping for more than 20,000 visitors.

There is encouragement for young programmers by the provision of three-foot tables at very low rates, enabling several enthusiasts to club together and market their goods. There will be at least two 14 year olds demonstrating their games packages, plus a pharmacist and a taxi driver who have developed commercial programs. To date, at least five small software houses have sprung from the *North London Computer* Club.

On Saturday April 16, there will be a vast bring and buy sale, with customers trading in their outgrown machines and selling software they have become bored with.

Tents and new tech, a hit with the young

We learned so much – from psychobionics to psychology, robotics to riding, music synthesizers to electronic construction kits – so much to do and just not enough time to do it in. A week is not long enough, and with the time you want to spend on the computers, it would be even better if Dolphin were residential, and during other school holidays, too, not just in the summer . . . It was all good structured serious fun. I made jewelry and pottery, but my most interesting subject was pyschobionics – learning about your emotions physically and mentally, and discovering more about yourself by using computers. I'd never done the subject before and I enjoyed learning new things and meeting new people.

These are comments from Kirsti Sturgeon and her brother Andrew, who spent a week last year at the first of the Dolphin Computer Day camps to be initiated in Britain. Dolphin is an organization developing new ways of introducing children to the electronic Disneyland of computer programming, offering a wealth of micro magic and enabling youngsters to combine the learning of new skills with a combination of other sporting, creative of technically-based interests.

This year, as if in response to 15-year-old Andrew's comments, Dolphin has extended its programmes, particularly in the computing interests, to include both residential and day centre options. And it offers "techno" camps in all the school holidays, starting with Easter.

Computing and multi-activity holidays start on Saturday and there is a variety to choose from, depending on whether a day camp, or residential camp, is preferred, and on the age of the youngster. Dolphin caters for five to 17 year olds.

Youngsters are provided with an enormous variety of electronic and sports equipment – hundreds of microcomputers, video sets, interfacing devices, robotic, film animation, and audiotronic hardware. Much of this equipment is supplied by Texas Instruments, Corn, Apple Computers and other companies.

The generosity of such companies such as these has encouraged the popularity of *the technology-based interests*, with 70 per cent of the youngsters who book for Dolphin opting for the computer camp activities.

With a computer for everyone, and a specialist for every five children, enthusiasm and ability develop fast. In a week, youngsters can be writing their own programs, video games, exploring higher level languages, experimenting with random access file handling and getting to grips with machine codes, assembly languages and the building of their own robots.

Add to this a choice of some 30 other activities – including painting, the performing arts, go-karting, gymnastics, rifle shooting, riding, windsurfing, sailing, judo and fashion – the camp offers a compelling variety of fun and instruction.

Though the youngsters are encouraged to take part in these recreations, experience at the Beaumont Summer Camps in America, run in close association with Dolphin, has indicated that many become ad-*dicted to the technology*. Children have much less fear of the science than adults, and quickly become proficient.

It is unlikely, however, that children like 13-year-old Kirsti and her brother will become computer junkies, for it is improbable that their own schools could match the resources of Dolphin computer camps. Enthusiasm wilts when queueing for your daily fix at the school's solitary computer; hence the demand for home computers.

There are two problems, of which Dolphin is only too aware. One is that, fun though computers are, they do not offer opportunities for youngsters to socialize. Dolphin insists, therefore, that the whetting of the micro appetite must be combined with a sporting activity.

The other problem concerns "the keyboard gap", with children like Kirsti and Andrew returning as programmed offspring to non-computerized parents. Dolphin is therefore *introducing* weekend courses for parents, who can share the thrill of discovering new interests with their children, and specialist courses for businessmen.

Unlike the Sturgeon children many businessmen find computer learning courses more of a chore than a challenge. Perhaps more institutions should take note of Dolphin.

Day camps start at £59 a week, with transport facilities arranged at £12 a week. The residential camps at Eastbourne and Edinburgh start at £114 a week with escorted travel from £5 a week. Further details available from Dolphin Activities Ltd, 68 Churchway, London NW1 1 LT. Telephone: 01-387-5602.

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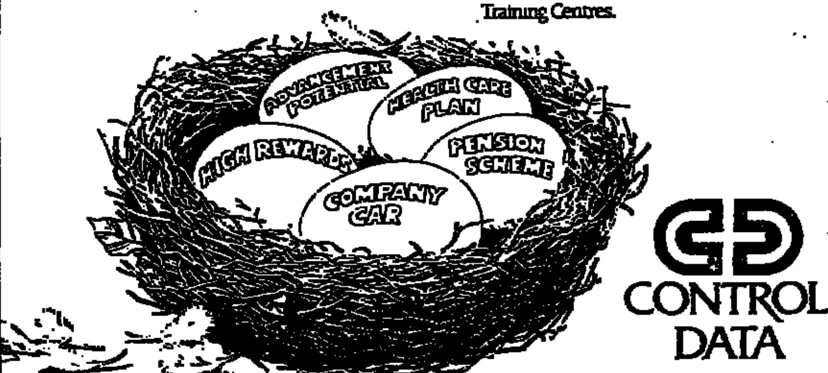
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The Kent County Council and Marconi Avionics are jointly sponsoring an Information Technology Centre to be established in the Medway area. The aim of the Centre is to help unemployed young people gain work experience and training in the area of new technology. Forty young people and eight adult staff will be involved in such fields as electronic component assembly, control systems, computer maintenance, digital techniques, word processing and teletex editing. We are seeking a person, male or female, with proven managerial experience, a capability in both hardware and software, and a knowledge of production and marketing techniques to supervise and manage the Centre.

Job description and application form, returnable by 5 April 1983 to the County Education Officer (F4), Springfield, Maidstone, Kent ME14 2LJ.

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Closing date for applications: Friday 8th April.



COMPUTER HORIZONS

The week/Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

A marriage made in Britain

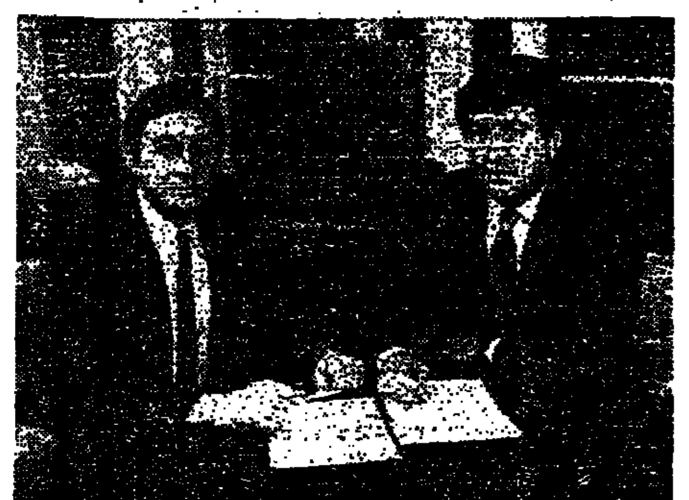
Office Technology (OTL) and Data Recall are merging to create a significant new British-owned force in the international office automation market.

The combined business will trade under the OTL name, within the Information Technology (ITL) group. The latter's turnover will be carried comfortably above £20m a year with the addition of £5m from Data Recall.

The merger is being accomplished through a share exchange, and Kleinwort Benson, the current owner of Data Recall, will become a minority shareholder in ITL. Other shareholders include the ICFC and Pergamon Press. The intention is to go public within three years.

Mr "Spud" Taylor, managing director of OTL, will remain in charge of the enlarged company. He said: "Here is a merger of two high technology companies which retains control in the United Kingdom. One thing that concerns me is the number of high technology companies where control is passing out of the UK."

Data Recall developed and manufactures the Diamond word processors at Bookham, Surrey. OTL's product is the IMP office system (made in Winchester, Hampshire) whose work stations integrate voice communications with graphics, text and data.



Tony Sumner, left, of Data Recall, and R J (Spud) Taylor, of OTL, discuss details of their merger

The new OTL has 200 employees. Mr Taylor expects staffing to remain at about that level during 1983 as the merger is consolidated, but recruitment should resume toward the end of the year.

● The British Technology Group continues valiantly to invest public funds in fledgling microcomputer companies, as it waits for the government to announce its new mission in life. The two latest recipients of £100,000 each are Integrated Micro Products of Consett, County Durham, and Shelton Instruments of London. Both make multi-user office systems.

The foundation of Integrated Micro Products 15 months ago was an example of an old declining industry acting as midwife at the birth of a company of the future. British Steel gave Integrated Micro Products a start-up loan, as part of its policy of creating new jobs in Consett after closing the town's steelworks.

The new company has sold 10 of its IMF-68 systems so far. Shelton Instruments is a more mature company, having shipped 1,000 of its SIG/NET range of products, which communicate by an innovative local area network.

● The American arm of Logica, the British-based computer systems company, has won a very visible $2.5m contract to help design an integrated control system (ICS) for the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit – the notorious BART whose terrible technical troubles during the 1970s made it a classic case of incompetent engineering.

BART has in fact been running fairly reliably since about 1980 but it is still constrained by the deficiencies of its 13-year-old computer system. The new ICS should immediately allow the network to run 75 trains at one time on its 72-miles of track instead of the present 49.

● Anyone with far-sighted ideas about the office of the future may be interested in the Tomorrow's Office competition being organised by *Office* magazine and Cartwright Brice. Entrants must predict in 500 to 1,000 scintillating words the changes in the office over the next 10 to 15 years. The first prize is £1,000. Entry forms from *Office*, 1 Grover Walk, Corringham Town Centre, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex SS17 7LU.

US firm cuts the cost of a telex

Telex services and Telecom Gold's Dialcom public electronic mail system may face stiff competition from an international rival to be launched on May 1. MDS Computer Systems (UK), part of Mohawk Data Sciences in New Jersey, claims that its electronic mail service will undercut international telex rates by up to 70 per cent and out-perform Dialcom, writes Maggie McLening.

The service, Worldwide Integrated Communications (WINC), collects mail from subscribers and delivers it to addresses anywhere in the world, rather than merely holding it in a mailbox to await collection. Recipients need not be subscribers: anyone with a telex number can receive a message. This is a feature not currently offered by Telecom Gold, although the company plans to introduce it shortly.

WINC was designed to link users of MDS microprocessor-based Series 21 computers, but it can be accessed by any terminal which supports dial-up operation and can be connected to the host machines. Four DEC PDP 11 minicomputers are to be installed at MDS Computer Systems (UK) headquarters in Putney, where two of them will be used for back up.

Subscribers buy a port (or share of one) in the host, paying a network administration fee and a polling charge, plus usage. The rate of polling is chosen by the user and could be, typically, anything between 15 minutes and two hours in frequency. Usage is charged in multiples of 600 characters.

British tariffs are not yet finalized but it is estimated that an organization with 60 terminals connected into WINC would pay about £50 per terminal per month in fixed costs, with usage rates on top. The price would decrease with the addition of extra terminals.

"We don't consider WINC to be a serious rival," said a spokesman for Telecom Gold.

Medicine becomes computerized

Plug in your doctor

Are you tired of not being able to see your GP when you want to? Are you irritated by waiting room queues and the apology of an appointment system?

If the answer to these questions is "yes", then there is a breakthrough in "home" medicine just available.

When the children have finished playing their games on your Sinclair or Commodore VIC 20 computer, you can turn it to more practical purposes. For what is probably Britain's first home doctor programme for computer is now available. A sort of hypochondriac's heaven!

Dr Vernon Coleman, one of the country's leading medical authors has prepared the text for this remarkable set of six cassettes called "The Home Doctor Series".

The cassettes cover the following subjects: Basic Medicine, Mainly for Women, Mainly for Men; All About Children; How Healthy Are You? and 101 Home Nursing Tips.

Dr Coleman, author of the new book *Bodypower* which is a new self-help approach to medicine, has turned his attention to computers. He says: "The idea of using the computer as a diagnostic aid is not a new one. Over the years dozens of doctors have toyed with the idea of programming a computer to ask scores of questions and answers to come up with a diagnosis.

"In theory there is absolutely no reason why a computer should not match any diagnostician in the world. After all, an electronic machine is not likely to have its mind on other matters such as mortgages or overdrafts . ."

But so far most doctors interested in computers seem to have confined themselves to using them as expensive filing cabinets. "It is like using a space rocket to launch a kite", says Dr Coleman. "Slowly I became convinced that the most important task for a diagnostic computer is not to tell users what is wrong with them, but to tell them whether or not they need to seek medical advice."

Dr Coleman says that if diagnostic computers are to flourish they must be designed to complement the medical services available and not take over from them.

Now the production of The Home Doctor Series represents the culmination of many months' development. The programmes have been specially developed by Mr Russell Smith, technical director of Eastmead Computer Systems. Mr Smith is a neurophysiologist and a specialist in the use of microcomputers in medicine.

He said: "We specifically picked the Sinclair ZX81 and Commodore VIC20 home computers because of the large number of sales these two machines have achieved both to the home purchaser and into educational establishments.

"Apart from our obvious commercial interest, we deliberately wanted to make the medical information available to as wide an audience as possible.

"While the series is designed to complement our own National Health Service, we hope that the medical information will achieve success abroad, particularly in those countries where health care is poor, such as the Third World.

"The screening approach that we have adopted will allow paramedics to decide if a doctor should be called in or not. This role could be crucial where trained doctors have to cover many hundreds of square miles in low density populated countries."

The series covers a vast range of topics. In the Mainly for Men cassette, there are items about:

● Heart and blood pressure quiz – Are you a potential victim? Find out with a special quiz.

● *Sporting problems* – what injuries you may have to cope with.

● Gardening Corner – backache, tetanus and allergies are just three problems affecting gardeners.

In the Mainly for Women cassette, there are items about:

● Breast abnormalities – how to examine your breast correctly.

● Anorexia – a disease which frightens many mothers. See early warning signs.

In the All about Children cassette there are items on:

● *How to tell if you need a doctor.*

● Basic problems – how to deal with a child who won't eat or sleep, or keeps crying.

● Vaccines – which and when.

Dr Coleman said: "Although the series is aimed to show people how to deal with minor problems themselves, at the same time the cassettes are carefully designed to ensure that people who need help see their doctors sooner rather than later."

Alan Lewis

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Low sterling hits gilts

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, March 21. Dealings end, April 8. Contango Day, April 11. Settlement Day, April 18.

The pound's continued weakness on the foreign exchanges continued to cast a shadow over the stock market yesterday as share prices opened the second leg of the three-week Easter account on a dull note.

After hitting an all-time low of $1.4510, at one stage, sterling eventually closed at $1.4540 – a loss on the day of 0.7 cents. This was the signal for renewed nervous selling in gilts, where prices were almost £1 down before rallying at the close to end £¼ down on the day, with no sign of the expected increase in the US Fed rate.

In London, dealers have ruled out any hopes of an imminent cut in bank base rates from the previous level of 10.5 per cent.

Equities took their cue from gilts and drifted after a firm start on lack of interest with investors unwilling to open new positions ahead of the extended weekend break. The latest CBI economic forecast giving further evidence of an end to the recession appears to have been discounted.

The FT Index reversed an earlier gain of 2.0 to end the day 1.4 down at 655.5 and is now 5.50 down on the account so far.

Blue chips were generally marked lower with only a couple of interesting spots to relieve the tedium.

Lucas Industries rose 3p to 166p after the decision to merge its components division with **Smiths Industries**, 10p lower at 423p. The new company is to be called Lucas Electrical Electronic & Systems and will have an annual turnover of £120m.

Lucas will own about 80 per cent of the new conpany, with Smith accounting for the remaining 20 per cent.

Shares of **Fisons** rose 7p to 553p after announcing the launch of the latest drug to its range of anti-hayfever drugs. Rynacrom Compound has been developed from existing compounds and is expected to complement the goup's existing treatments.

Meanwhile, Glaxo, Briain's other big drug producer, was again in demand rising 35p to 850p ahead of interim figures next month. The market is looking for an increase in pretax profits from £53m to about £75m. The group has been a prime beneficiary of the falling pound which makes the shares cheap for US investors.

Tomorrow is the last day for investors to subscribe for shares in Harrogate International Hotels. The capital raising which is organised by brokers Laurence Prust and Albert E Sharp is of particular interest to high tax payers as the investment is tax deductible under the Government's business start-up scheme.

On the bid front, **Leisure Industries**, which came to the Unlisted Securities Market at 120p last year, leapt 37p to a new high of 305p befor ending the day at 300p on news of a possible bid approach. At this level, the group, which manufactures miniature snooker tables, is valued at £2.35m Mr Alan Deal's Riley Leisure has often been tipped as the most likely candidate to make a bid.

Also on the acquisition trail is **Good Relations**, the public relations group and one of the earliest members of the USM market, which is in talks with another public relations outfit. Yesterday the shares jumped 19p to 195p after reporting doubled pretax profits of £500,000 last year and a free share handout of one share for every two held.

Fine art dealer **Sotheby Parke Bernet** continued to respond to speculation about an imminent bid from the US with a 15p rise to 515p. Allied Felt Industries owns 15 per cent of the shares.

Royal Bank of Scotland closed unchanged at 132p after news that the Kuwait Investment Office has sold 2.67 million shares. It now holds 13.073 million or 5.78 per cent of the equity. The shares were sold in the market to various institutions.

Rediffusion added 18p to 348p still awaiting details of the minority bid from the parent group **BET**, 10p lower at 243p. Details are still being thrashed out between the two group's merchant banks Fleming and Baring. Mr Hugh Dundas, chairman of both companies again denied over the weekend that BET's move was defensive in the light of recent speculation over the company's own future.

London & Liverpool Trust reacted badly to the news that the Office of Fair Trading may decide to look into the subject of televized football. Only last week the group bid £8m for the television rights to screen football on its Telejector outlets. The bid was £3m above the final offers made by both the BBC and Independent television companies. Shares of London and Liverpool ended the day 37p down at 443p.

In oils, profit-taking clipped 1p from **Britoil** after last week's better-than expected figures.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 28	Market rates (close) March 28	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4505-1.4600	$1.4535-1.4545	0.17-0.12c prem	0.38-0.33c prem
Montreal	$1.7835-1.7900	$1.7885-1.7895	0.25-0.15c prem	0.50-0.40c prem
Amsterdam	3.96-3.99fl	3.97½-3.98½fl	2⅛-2⅛c prem	6¾-6¼c prem
Brussels	69.90-70.30f	70.05-70.15f	12-22c disc	35-45c disc
Copenhagen	12.53-12.59k	12.56-12.57k	325-505ore disc	600-795ore disc
Dublin	1.1160-1.1230p	1.1195-1.1205p	69-90p disc	155-195p disc
Frankfurt	3.53½-3.55½m	3.53¾-3.54¾m	2-1½pf prem	5⅛-4⅞pf prem
Lisbon	140.75-143.00e	142.75-142.75e	345-1225c disc	610-2075c disc
Madrid	198.75-199.75p	199.10-199.30p	1.50-2.15c disc	4.35-5.20c disc
Milan	2098-2112lr	2106-2108lr	12-18lr disc	37-44lr disc
Oslo	10.47-10.54k	10.51-10.52k	260-410ore disc	835-990ore disc
Paris	10.58½-10.62½f	10.60½-10.61½f	½-2c disc	2½-4½c disc
Stockholm	10.95-11.02k	10.98-10.99k	90prem-10ore disc	25-135ore disc
Tokyo	346-351y	349-350y	126-100y prem	355-325y prem
Vienna	24.75-24.95sch	24.87-24.92sch	12-10gro prem	35-30gro prem
Zurich	3.02-3.05f	3.03-3.04f	1⅝-1⅜c prem	5¼-4¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 78.1 unchanged

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10¾ Low 10

Week Fixed: 10½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10[illegible]	2 months	10[illegible]
3 months	10[illegible]	3 months	10[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10[illegible]-10[illegible]	1 month	11[illegible]
2 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]	2 months	11[illegible]
3 months	10[illegible]-10¾	3 months	10[illegible]
6 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]	6 months	10⅞

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11⅝-11⅛	7 months	10¾-10[illegible]
2 months	11¼-11	8 months	10¾-10[illegible]
3 months	11¼-10⅞	9 months	10½-10¼
4 months	10⅞-10⅝	10 months	10½-10¼
5 months	10⅞-10⅝	11 months	10½-10¼
6 months	10¾-10	12 months	10½-10¼

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	11-10⅞	6 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]
3 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]	12 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10⅞	3 months	10¾
7 days	10¾	6 months	10⅞
1 month	10⅞	1 year	10¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11 Close 10¼

1 week	11-10⅞	6 months	10[illegible]-10[illegible]
1 month	11-10⅞	9 months	10⅞-10¾
3 months	11-10⅞	12 months	10⅞-10¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 11[illegible]-10[illegible] 6 months 11-10⅞

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6730-1.6880
Bahrein	0.5480-0.5510
Finland	7.9575-7.9975
Greece	121.00-123.00
Hongkong	9.7750-9.8150
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4250-0.4280
Malaysia	3.3450-3.3750
Mexico	215.00-240.00
New Zealand	2.2340-2.2540
Saudi Arabia	5.0180-5.0490
Singpore	3.0415-3.0715
South Africa	1.5830-1.5980

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2855-1.2865
+ Canada	1.2305-1.2308
Netherlands	2.7360-2.7375
Belgium	48.02-48.25
Denmark	8.6300-8.6400
West Germany	2.4337-2.4347
Portugal	96.50-97.00
Spain	137.05-137.15
Italy	1448.75-1449.75
Norway	7.2275-7.2375
France	7.2950-7.3000
Sweden	7.5520-7.5570
Japan	240.00-240.15
Austria	17.1075-17.1175
Switzerland	2.0835-2.0855

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1 : US$0.8126-0.8129

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8-9; seven days, 7[illegible]-7[illegible]; one month, 9[illegible]-8[illegible]; three months, 9[illegible]-9[illegible]; six months, 9[illegible]-9[illegible].

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $412.00 (an ounce); pm, $408.75 close, $409.50.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $421.00-422.00 (£289.75-290.50).
Sovereigns* (new): $96.00-97.00 (£66.00-66.75).
* Excludes VAT

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 655.5 down 1.4
FT Gilts: 79.91 down 0.71
FT All Share: 413.15 down 0.56
Bargains: 25,127
Tring Hall USM Index: 170.5 up 1.4
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 8,387.91 up 68.82
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 975.90 down 7.43
New York: Dow Jones Average (Latest) 1,140.48 up 0.39

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.4540 down 65pts
Index 78.1
DM 3.5425
FrF 10.6075
Yen 349.50
Dollar
Index 123.0
DM 2.4342 up 195 pts
Gold
$409.50 down 4.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $408.75
Sterling $1.4535

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10½
3 month interbank 11=10⅞
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝ 9¾.
3 month DM 5=4⅞
3 month 12⅜ =12⅛
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period February 2 to March 1, 1983 inclusive: 11.391 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Davies & Newman145p up 22p
Good Relations195p up 19p
Leisure Ind305p up 42p
Low & Bonar90p up 16p
Rediffusion348p up 18p
Wheway Watson8½p up 2p
Atlantic Met Cp87p down 13p
BET Dfd235p down 10p
Bulmer H.P.235p down 8p
De La Rue590p down 10p
KCA Int49p down 10p
Vosper211p down 9p

TODAY

Interims: Botswana RST, LWT (Hldgs)
Finals: American Tst, Booker McConnell, Bowater, Brit Aerospace, Bunzl, Cape Inds, Dufay, Bitumastic, Estates & Gen, Exco Intl, IMI, Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale, Macfarlane Grp (Clansman), Moling (Amended), Reckitt & Coleman, Rohan, Superdrug Stores, Vosper, WW Grp.

Midland hints at profits rise

A strong hint that profits will be up again this year comes from Sir Donald Barron, Midland Bank's chairman. He says in the annual report that laying the foundations of the group strategy created a profit plateau in 1980 and 1981. Although world economic conditions will have an effect, Midland is now confident that, in the absence of unforeseen factors, the trend will continue to be favourable.

● **CAMPAIGN:** Bassishaw, the privately controlled investment group, is launching a £90,000 advertising campaign to convince UDS shareholders that they should accept its 130p cash offer even though it is lower than a rival bid from Hanson Trust.

● **ID DEFENCE:** Cope Allman International's defence document against the bid from the Donvable consortium is expected today and will probably forecast profits of about £2m for the year. But it is not expected to give details of the mystery buyer which recently approached the board for part of the business.

● **NAME CHANGES:** M. J. H. Nightingale, the investment and financing group which runs the Over-the-Counter Market in company shares, is changing its name to Granville & Co. This comes after the departure of Mr Michael Nightingale, its founder, and changes in shareholdings which leave City institutions with 44 per cent and employees owning the rest.

● **JOBS FOR SALE:** The entire workforce at Linotype Paul in Cheltenham is being advertised in an attempt to save the jobs of 500 skilled staff. The company announced this year that it was closing its British operation and moving production of high technology equipment to West Germany. Inbucon, business consultants, is trying to find a company to employ the workforce.

Wall Street shares slightly lower

New York (Reuter) – Interest rate concerns that began on Friday were carried over into early trading yesterday and pushed stock prices slightly lower in light trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 2.03 to 1138.45 and losing issues were ahead of gainers about two to one.

Volume was only about 8 million shares in early trading.

Paradyne, which on Friday was charged with fraud by the Securities and Exchange Commission, was the biggest loser on the day, falling 8¾ to 26⅛ on the second highest turnover.

Stock prices weakened late on Friday after Dr Henry Kaufman, of Salomon Brothers, predicted higher interest rates. Analysts expected those concerns to influence trading.

Mr John Smith, partner in Fahnestock & Co, said that the relatively low volume in the early morning seemed to be causing the market some trouble.

Mr Smith said that stocks normally tended to sag in times of light activity "but this market just does not want to go down".

Johnson & Johnson was up ⅝ at 47⅝, **Federal Express** up ¼ at 81½, **Dow Chemical** up ½ to ⅝, **CSX Corporation** unchanged at 60, **AMR Corporation** up ⅛ at 27⅝, **NCR** off ⅝ at 113¾ and **Teledyne** off ½ at 153½.

Digital Equipment was 126⅞ up ¼, **General Electric** 104¾ off ¼, **International Business Machines** 102⅝ up ½, **Sperry** 37½ off ⅛, **Data General** 58⅞ off ½, **Honeywell** 94⅛ off ⅛ and **Associated Dry Goods**56⅞ up 1⅝.

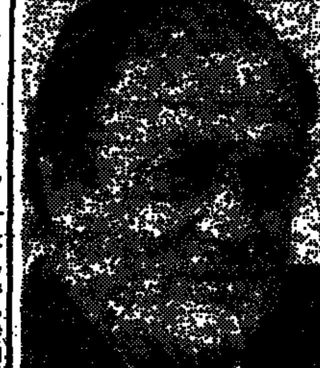
Green quits Hogg to avoid clash

By Our Financial Staff

Sir Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's insurance market, is resigning from the board of Hogg Robinson, the insurance broking group.

The decision effective from Thursday, is aimed at avoiding any conflict on interests which might emerge when Hogg Robinson divests its underwriting interests to meet the requirements of the 1982 Lloyd's Act.

Under the terms of the Act which came into effect nine months ago, broking firms must divest their underwriting activities within five years. Sir Peter



Green: First Council member to disclose interests

is presently chairman of Janson Green, the underwriting agency, a wholly owned underwriting agency of Hogg Robinson.

It was being argued at Lloyd's yesterday that unless Sir Peter resigned from either the board of Hogg Robinson, or that of Jason Green, there would be clear conflict of interest when Hogg Robinson decided to sell Janson Green.

Sir Peter is on holiday in the US and was unavailable for comment on the move.

His position on the Hogg Robinson board will be taken by Mr James Vaughan, from New York.

Sir Peter volunteered last month to become the first member of the Lloyd's Council to disclose details of his business interests in anticipation of a new by-law to be passed later this year

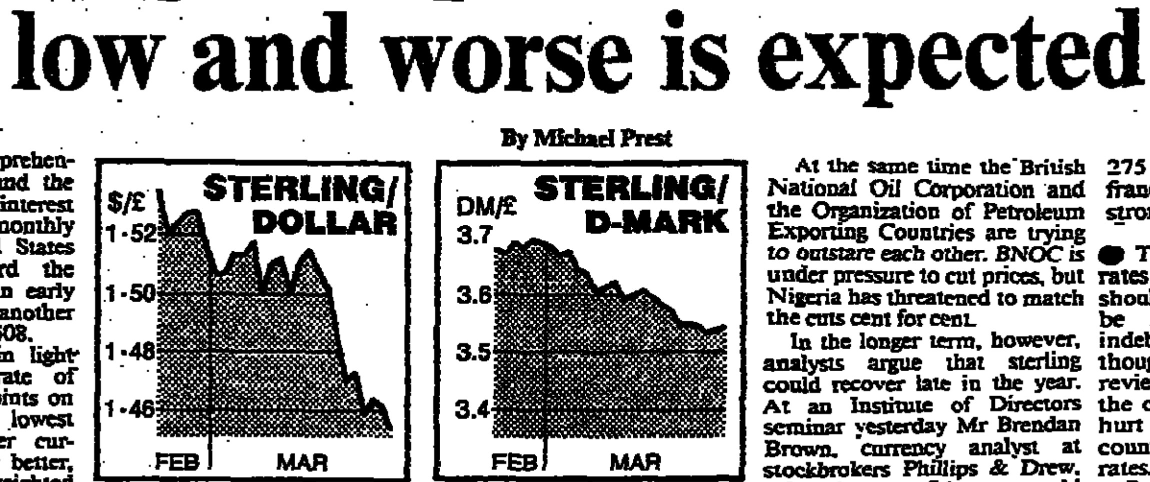
Pound at $1.45 despite late rally

Sterling slumps to another record low and worse is expected

By Michael Prest

Amid continuing apprehension about oil prices and the course of American interest rates after the present monthly meeting of the United States Federal Reserve Board the pound briefly slipped in early afternoon trading to another record low point of $1.4508.

Although it rallied in light trading the closing rate of $1.4540, a fall of 65 points on the weekend, is the lowest recorded. Against other currencies sterling did better, however, and trade weighted index held steady at 78.1.



Nevertheless, the belief that sterling may weaken further against the dollar is widespread in the City, despite the remarks last week by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, that the fall is temporary.

Indeed, the failure of the Government to commit itself to support of the pound, while even hinting that it preferred interest rates to come down again, is cited as one of the forces working against sterling. Mr David Morrison, currency analyst with stockbrokers Simon & Coates, said: "No one is prepared to take an aggressive, long-term sterling position".

But the strongest depressing forces are still interest rates and oil. United States Federal Funds rates have drifted up from 8.1/4 -8 1/2 per cent at the end of last year to 8 1/2 - 8. 7/8 per cent. There is the feeling that they could stay at around 9 per cent until June or July.

At the same time the British National Oil Corporation and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are trying to outstare each other. BNOC is under pressure to cut prices, but Nigeria has threatened to match the cuts cent for cent.

In the longer term, however, analysts argue that sterling could recover late in the year. At an Institute of Directors seminar yesterday Mr Brendan Brown, currency analyst at stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, said that confidence would return after a Conservative election victory. The threat of inflation induced by the weakness of sterling could lead to a monetary squeeze when sterling would rise to $1.60.

This approach is partly based on the pound's performance against other currencies. It closed 125 points up against the Deutsche mark at DM3.5425, 275 points better against the franc at F10.6075, and three yen stronger at Y349.50.

● The possibility that interest rates could rise, or at least should not fall much, may not be as serious for heavily indebted countries as was once thought, however. In its latest review, Amex Bank argues that the oil prices increase of 1979 hurt oil importing Third World countries more than interest rates.

Brazil, for example, has paid $13,290m extra for oil over and above what it would have paid had oil prices been indexed to inflation and US interest rates. Real interest rates have cost $2,895m extra.

The review says: "Special compensatory finance to replace 'excess' oil debts would alleviate much of the oil importers' debt difficulties."

Lucas and Smiths forge partnership

By Andrew Cornelius

Two of Britain's leading motor component groups – Lucas Industries and Smiths Industries – are joining forces to set up the largest automotive electronics company in Europe.

Lucas Electrical Electronics & Systems, the new company, will start trading by the end of April employing more than 7,000 people and with an annual turnover of £120m. An announcement on the rationalization of the five Lucas and five Smiths plants involved is expected shortly. Under the terms of the deal announced in a joint statement yesterday Lucas will inject £30m of assets and £75m of turnover into the new company in return for an 80.1 per cent stake while Smiths will inject £13m of assets, £45m of turnover and take a 19.9 per cent stake.

The aim of the deal is to combine Lucas's expertise in electronic ignition and engine management systems with the experience Smiths has built up in the use of sensors for instrumentation and panel displays.

Mr Jeffrey Wilkinson, joint group managing director of Lucas, yesterday said that the two operations were almost entirely complementary. "No other company in Europe has this range of technology", he said.

The new company will compete with rivals including Bosch in West Germany, Ford and the Japanese automative industry for a share of the European market for automotive electronics components which is worth about £600m a year and will grow at the rate of 30 per cent annually until 1990.

Mr Wilkinson said that although the new company has more than 75 per cent of the UK market for automative electronic components he does not expect the deal to be blocked by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. He said that the company would be operating in the European marketplace and that its share of the European market would be only 20 per cent.

The new company will spend £35m on research and development over five years, part of which will be met by Department of Industry grants.

Neither company would discuss whether the existing businessis included in the deal wer making profits,

TKM sells Smedley for £1

By Jeremy Warner

The heavily loss-making Smedley canned food business has been sold for what was described as a "nominal consideration" believed to a £1.

The sale to Hillsdown Holdings, a private company with sales of more than £400m a year was announced yesterday by the troubled international trading group Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn.

Hillsdown gets a business with net assets of £6.6m, but with chalked-up losses for last year of £7.4m. However, Mr Harry Soloman, Hillsdown's managing director, said yesterday he believed that Smedley, which has been hit by the trend from canned to fresh or frozen fruit and vegtables, would be turned round within a year.

The process of restoring the company to profits will clearly require substantial rationalization, including the possible closure of one or more of its three plants at Spalding, Maldon and Wisbech.

The sale will result in a write-off for TKM of £12m in its accounts for last year. However it will also free the group from one of the main drains

The present Smedley business results from a disastrous merger two years ago between the old Smedley, belonging to Imperial Group, and TKM's own canning business, Lockwoods. The new company was a joint venture owned on a 50-50 basis.

But, under the deal, Imperial Group was given the right to sell its 50 per cent interest to TKM for £3m. It excercised this option a few weeks ago, leaving TKM free to sell the business to Hillsdown.

TKM is struggling to free itself from a mountain of debt by selling assets. Sir Montague Pritchard, who took over as chairman of TKM in a shake-up of the group's top management earlier this year, said yesterday that the group would make several large sales. It would then develop into the core business of automotive and North American property interests which, he thought, would have a successful future.

UK and Nigeria in deadlock over oil

By Our Financial Staff

Britain and Nigeria remained locked in a war of nerves yesterday as Nigeria said that it would match cent for cent any British cut below $30 a barrel and Mr Nigel Lawson, the energy secretary, said North Sea prices would be determined by the market.

The *Middle East Economic Survey*, a newsletter based in Cyprus with good Opec connexions, reported that President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria had told Opec that his country would not respond to a 50 cent cut in British North Sea prices to $30 a barrel, the same price as Nigeria charges.

But he is said to have threatened that any reduction below that would be matched. The British National Oil Corporation is under pressure from customers to make more cuts, but is expected to delay a decision until next week.

Mr Lawson stressed that Britain would do what it could, within the confines of market forces, to introduce a degree of stability into the oil market. He said that North Sea production this year would be about the same as last year's 100 million tonnes.

Anderson directors seek autonomy pledge

By Our Financial Staff

The directors of Anderson Strathclyde yesterday issued a warning to Charter Consolidated, which last week won control of the Scottish mining equipment manufacturer, they would be prepared to resign if Charter did not promise autonomy for the management in strategic and operational decisions.

The warning followed a board meeting at which it was decided to "reluctantly recommend remaining shareholders in the group to accept Charter's £95m bid".

But true to the independent stance he has adopted since the beginning of the takeover battle, Mr Ian Little, Anderson's chief executive, said after the meeting: "Charter has made some general statements on autonomy and we would want to see those spelt out before we can take a decision on the future running of the company.

"If these assurances are not given, and I have no reason to believe they will not be, then we will have to stand on principle".

Anderson is also understood to have asked the Takeover Panel to look at the way Charter acquired control of the group last Friday by purchasing 16 per cent of the shares through the stock market. However, the Panel said there was no reason to believe a breach of City rules had taken place.

Doubly Good Relations

By Michael Clark

Doubled profits and a share hand out mark Good Relations' first full year on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Figures announced yesterday by the public relations group exceeded the best market expectations by at least £50,000 showing pretax profits up 90 per cent from £263,000 to £500,000.

Turnover increased by a modest 31 per cent to £3.4m. The company does not give a breakdown of its five major divisions, although the corporate side has been singled out for special mention.

The Anthony Good, chairman and founder, is confident strong growth will continue, but emphasises that growth will depend on the acquisition of talent to boost the group's expertise which now ranges from financial advertising and specialists printing to consumer advertising and industrial and technical public relations.

Meanwhile, talks are underway with another public relations company which may lead to a bid, but Mr Good dismisses the move as insignificant.

West Midlands 'in structural decline'

Call for industry-based aid

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Fundamental and far-reaching changes in the approach to industrial problems were advocated yesterday by the struggling West Midlands. They included abolition of the Government's regional aid programme and the redirection of public money into selected industries.

In a major report on what is regarded as the heartland of Britain's manufacturing industries, the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and commerce said that "all the evidence indicates that the region is in structural decline – and that a major investment in new industries will need to be made if the unemployment problems of the future are to be resolved".

The report described the West Midlands as "the most extreme example of the UK's national problem". Unemployment has been rising in the West Midlands at one of the highest rates in the country and the number of unemployed per vacancy is the highest. Even when the recovery finally arrives, the region's jobless will remain at an unacceptably high level.

The report coincided with the launch in London by Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry and the minister charged with helping small businesses, of the renewed £100m Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme (SEFIS2), which is aimed at easing the chronic lack of capital investment in the West Midlands.

The new scheme, which lasts for six months, offers cash grants of up to a third towards the purchase of machine tools, operating with numerical or computer controls, and other advanced equipment, including machines with laser or plasma technology.

SEFIS 2 forms the main part of the Department of Industry's innovation package announced in the Budget. It follows the success of the original scheme, which had a total allocation of £30m and had to be closed after just over eight weeks because of the demand.

Mr MacGregor said yesterday that SEFIS 1 had attracted 1,757 applicants, of which 1,403 have been offered assistance. So far, 621 companies have bought machines and received a total of £10.3m in state grants.

The scheme was welcomed yesterday by the Birmingham Chamber, which said it gave further credence to its view that government aid should be directed on an industrial basis irrespective of location.

But it stressed that solutions to the West Midlands' problems could not be resolved by the isolated packages contained in the Budget. Action was needed now if an unemployment crisis of major proportions was to be averted.

City Comment

When the middle man is squeezed

The day Mr Ian MacGregor was appointed as head of the National Coal Board at a salary of £60,000-a-year and a further transfer fee of £1.5m to Lazard Frères, the New York investment bank where he used to be a partner, is not the day you would expect a trade union leader to protest that the chairmen of nationalized industries are not paid enough.

Indeed you might well think that no day has yet dawned when a union leader would make such a statement.

But that is what has happened. Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers Association, which represents 30,000 middle managers in power stations, wants the pay for those at the top of the electricity boards – at present £56,000 a year – to be increased substantially.

The point made by Mr Lyons, however, is that these relatively modest pay awards are not in the interests of the rest of the employees of the industry. And those who feel the squeeze particularly are his members in middle and senior management – for it is they who suffer most from the erosion of differentials. Employees below them in the hierarchy remorselessly encroach from below, while the public pressure to keep the chairmen's salaries down puts a lid on the scale of increase the managers underneath can expect.

It is one thing for the chairmen to agree to take a relatively low paid job for a specific term – it is quite another to expect the rest of the management to agree that it, too, should be underpriced relative to the private sector. And yet as the Prime Minister is surely aware, that is the unforeseen consequence of tampering with the market mechanism.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sally White

Charterhouse climbs back from half time

A solid performance from the merchant bank and higher profits from the investments in manufacturing and service industries allowed Charterhouse Group to claw back the half-time slippage and end the year with profits marginally ahead from £22.6m to £22.9m pretax.

Earnings per share have moved up from 7.12p to 9.19p helped by the much lower tax charge. this leaves the dividend, increased by 5 per cent, covered 1.8 times.

But for a large bad debt provision n the development capital side, profits would have been considerably higher. Profits from development capital fell from £13.3m to £9.7m and would have been roughly unchanged but for the provision.

The corporate finance division at Charterhouse Japhet had a very active year in 1982 and banking and investment management also contributed to a rise in disclosed profits from £6m to £7.5m.

The reduction in the holding in Charterhouse *Petroleum* from 48.4 to 19.5 per cent means that t can no longer be equity accounted and only dividends will be included in the future. In 1982, Charterhouse Petroleum contributed £3.7m to group profits but Charterhouse is confident at this stage of more than making good the shortfall. the share yield is 8 per cent

Freemans

Freemans
Year to 29.1.83
Pretax profit £6.4m (£13.1m)
Stated earnings 6.9p (12.1p)
Turnover £315m (£291m)
Net final dividend 2.25p (2.25p)
Share price 76p, no change Yield 7.8%
Dividend payable

Any lingering hopes of a substantial recovery in profits at Freemans, the mail order house, in 1983-84, have been dashed by the poor start to the year.

City estimates of £10m to £14m for the year, made six months ago, now look wildy over-optimistic. Indeed, Freemans will do well to turn in profits similar to those reported yesterday.

First half results for this year will be a real shocker – anything from break even to perhaps £1.25m against £3.2m.

Last year suffered from bad debts – up by 30 per cent – though no figure is given. The *bad agents are being weeded out* but it takes time for the benefits to come through. Costs are high because of the expansion to meet levels of sales which have not been achieved. In cash terms, sales are up by 8 per cent *and probably half* that in volume terms. But they have been achieved against a background of a 13 per cent expansion in the size of the agency network.

The mail order houses have not benefited from the boost to consumer spending from lower mortgate rates and last year's removal of hire-purchase restrictions.

The average value of orders, has dropped alarmingly even though the number of parcels sent out has remained the same. Worse, more goods are being returned – partly because of Freemans emphasis on higher margin fashion goods where customers have turned out to be more particular about what they buy.

This concentration on fashion – and a southern bias – has previously allowed Freemans to buck the trend. This is no longer the case. And the financial position is no longer as strong *as it was with gearing creeping* up and the time when a rights issue could be made long since passed.

Tullett and Riley International

Tullett and Riley International, the private money broker, is forming close links with Japan's leading money broker Tokyo Forex, before the expected internationalization of the Japanese markets this year.

Tokyo Forex is buying London Trust's 25 per cent stake in Tullett for more than £4m – London Trust bought the stake for £3.07m last June – and through a share exchange and market purchases will eventually own up to 47 per cent of Tullett.

Tullett and Riley, for its part, will receive a 15 per cent stake in Tokyo Forex. The Japanese markets have traditionally operated as largely domestic markets and the expected liberalization has attracted considerable interest. Last year Exco International formed a new joint company in Japan with Nippon Discount and Call Money Co to expand its presence there.

Tullett and Riley is controlled by its directors and after the Tokyo Forex deal they will hold about 53 per cent of the shares.

At present there are no plans for the company, which made pretax profits of £1.6m in 1981, to go public although a quotation is not ruled out at a later stage.

Delta Group

Delta Group
Year to 1.1.83
Pretax profit £14.53m (£12.66m)
Stated earnings 3.4p (0.9p)
Turnover £508m (£481.9m)
Net final dividend 1.58p, mgk 3.4p (3.64p)
Share price 51p. Yield 9.5%
Dividend payable –

Delta, the engineering and electrical group, has cut its dividend to match earnings in order to avoid dipping heavily into reserves. it had to fall back to reserves for extraordinary items, but the dividend is covered on an historic basis. This seems a sensible enough move, but had not been predicted. and so depressed the share price.

But there is good news from the diversification of the last few years.

At the pre-interest and tax level the electrical equipment side showed a rise from £10m to *£18.9m*, largely as a result of the reorganization in the switchgear operations and the recovery in volume. Cables also sold well.

Hopes in the market are for a good recovery. At this stage of the current financial year forecasts are *quite* widely spread, with pretax ranging from £18m to £20m. Some increase in the dividend is expected if earnings per share rise to over 5p.

Glynwed Int

Glynwed International
Year to 25.12.82
Pretax profit £13.7m (£19.2m)
Stated earnings 14.58p (18.53p)
Turnover £444m (£368m)
Net final dividend 4.9p mkg 7.35p (same)
Share price 114p Yield 9.2%
Dividend payable 7.7.83

Continuing recession in South Africa and the United States severely depressed Glynwed's overseas trading profit, although the British companies put in a better performance than expected.

At home the building and consumer product side increased trading profits from £7.9m to £8.4m. Steel and engineering, helped by the inclusion of the acquisition of Ductile, rose from £5.4m to £8m at the trading level.

Overseas, steel and engineering fell back heavily because of the slump in the United States. with trading profit down to £300,000 from £2.9m.

The company continues to be a yield stock, backed by hopes of recovery, and the rating is not demanding.

New Tyzack chief

Mr **Nigel Humphreys** has been appointed managing director of Tyzack & Partners from April 1. Mr Humphreys, who joined the company in 1977, is also a director of Tyzack & Partners (Far East)).

Mr **Michael Jackaman** has been made chairman and chief executive of Showerings, Vine Products & Whiteways, the wines, spirits and soft drinks company of Allied-Lyons, of which he is a director.

Mr **John Packer**, managing director of Reid & Taylor, Langholm, has been elected president of the National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers. He succeeds Mr **John Harrison** of Johnstons of Elgin, who is to be chairman of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation.

Mr **G. John Forrest** has been appointed finance director of Consolidated Safeguards.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr **David Hart** has been appointed managing director of Burgess Power Tools.

Dr Marcello Costi has been named chairman and managing director of Miles Laboratories.

Mr **Mark T. S. Edwards** and Mr **Charles H. Perrin** have become partners of Edward Rushton Son and Kenyon.

Mr **L. von Hoffman** has been made a director of Minorco.

Mr **Alick Rankin** is to become group managing director of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries on May 1. Mr **David Nickson** will become chairman on October 1, both of them replacing Mr Peter Balfour, who is retiring.

Discount rate talk boosts Tokyo prices

Tokyo (AP Dow Jones) – Prices firmed smartly on the Tokyo stock market yesterday in active trading shaking off the ill-effects of several issues going ex-divided.

Buying grew on reports that the Government hopes to introduce a six-point package of measures to stimulate the economy, centering on persuading the Bank of Japan to lower the discount rate by 0.75 percentage points from 5.5 per cent and various steps to promote public housing.

The 0.75-point figure was larger than the 0.5-point cut which had been discussed previously. The Bank of Japan, however has yet to show that it is willing to lower the key rate.

The Nikkei Dow Jones Index rose 60.82 points to close at 8,387.91, another record. It was the fifth time in seven trading sessions that the index has finished at a record.

The rise came despite a number of index-component shares going ex-divided, which took 38.10 points from the index.

With attention focused on a possible cut in the discount rate, buying centred on interest-sensitive shares and issues backed by substantial fixed assets, such as real estate concerns, railroads, major trading houses and paper pulps.

WALL STREET

	Mar 25	Mar 24
AMF Inc	[illegible]	17
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	43
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	42
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	50	[illegible]
Am Motors	6	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	35
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	38
Avco	32	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	40	41
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	47	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	53
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	17	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	32	31
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	36
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	40	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	49
Corning Glass	70	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	35
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	37	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	14	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	78
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	40	[illegible]
Eastern Air	10	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	15	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	58
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Mar 25	Mar 24
Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	5
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	40	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	105	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	34	34
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	44	44
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	45	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	44
Johnson & Johns	47	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	19	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	74
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	58
Lockheed	[illegible]	108
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	43	[illegible]
Manville Cp	12	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	74
Motorola	110	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	27	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	19	19
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	60	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	75	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Mar 25	Mar 24
Polaroid	[illegible]	33
PPG Ind	62	[illegible]
Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	22	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	30	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	27
Signal Co	31	32
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	40
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	31	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	61	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	12	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Comms	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westnghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	30	30
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	42	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	20
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	13
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Mng	18	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	27
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	31
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	22
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1100-1100.50	1094.50-954.50
Three months	1133.50-34.00	1126.50-27.50
Standard cash (copper)	–	–
Cash	1077-79.00	1071-72.00
Three months	1109.50-10.50	1102.50-3.00
Tin: cash	9210-17	9180-85
Three months	9235-40	9206-07
Lead: cash	306.50-7.50	301.50-2.50
Three months	318-18.50	313-13.50
Zinc: cash	477-77.75	467.50-68.50
Three months	493.75-94.00	483-83.50
Silver: cash	710.5-11.5	714.5-15.5
Three months	728.5-28.8	732-33.0
Aluminium: cash	922-23.00	900.50-1.50
Three months	951.50-52.00	928.50-29.00
Nickel: cash	3430-40	3380-85
Three months	3520-25	3460-64

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 5,625 tonnes; Standard cathodes: 375 tonnes; Tin (standard): 1,090 tonnes; Lead: 3,450 tonnes; Zinc: 6,275 tonnes; Silver: 67 lots of 10,000ozs. each; Aluminium: 9,500 tonnes; Nickel: 612 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in pence per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	783-790	740-742
June	792-798	752-755
Jly/Sep	802-805	747-748
Oct/Dec	828-831	775-776
Jan/Mch	855-858	800-805
Apl/Jne	878-879	825-827
Jly/Sep	902-904	852-855
Oct/Dec	927-930	878-880
Jan/Mch	952-955	899-905

Sales: 15 lots at five tonnes each and 358 lots at 15 tonnes each, including five kerbs.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Mch	1915-1916	1930-1939
May	1902-1905	1894-1897
Jly	1735-1738	1734-1735
Sep	1675-1678	1672-1676
Nov	1621-1622	1626-1628
Jan	1595-1598	1591-1595
Mch	1569-1570	1560-1575

Sales: 1,734 lots, including 12 options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
Mch	1244-1245	1264-1268
May	1251-1252	1277-1278
Jly	1271-1272	1299-1300
Sep	1291-1292	1316-1317
Dec	1311-1314	1336-1337
Mch	1325-1327	1355-1357
May	1338-1339	1372-1377

Sales: 3,287 lots including six options. I.C.C.O. prices: daily (March 25), 82.43c, indicator price (March 28). 5-day average, 81.16c (U.S. cents per lb).

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	125.00-125.05	123.00-123.10
Aug	129.85-129.95	130.30-130.50
Oct	136.85-136.95	136.90-137.00
Dec	143.10-143.40	142.00-143.50
March	152.25-125.50	152.35-152.50
May	155.50-156.50	156.00-156.00

Sales: 2,963 lots. The London daily "raws" price was £1.00 higher y'day, at £112.00 per tonne, while the "whites" price was unchanged at £148.00 per tonne. I.S.A. prices (March 25), daily, 6.34c., 15-day average, 6.15c. (U.S cents per lb).

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
March	Unquoted	380-387
May	392-398	396-000
Aug	411-412	412-415
Oct	418-419	420-421
Dec	423-000	423-427
Jan	424-425	425-420
March	434-436	433-438
May	438-445	439-442
Aug	449-455	449-452

Sales: 18 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	150.10-153.00	–
June	153.50-153.00	–
Aug	154.50-155.30	–
Oct	161.00-162.00	–
Dec	168.50-169.00	–
Feb	170.00-172.50	–
April	172.00-173.50	–

Sales: 29 lots.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
March	233.00-34.00	235.00-35.00
April	232.00-32.75	231.50-32.00
May	231.75-32.00	231.25-31.75
June	231.00-31.25	230.00-30.25
July	231.00-31.25	229.75-30.00
Aug	232.50-33.00	231.25-32.00
Sept	235.00-35.25	233.50-34.00
Oct	236.50-37.00	234.50-35.00
Nov	238.00-40.00	236.00-37.00

Sales: 1,692 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	409.60-410.00	413.50-414.40
May	411.50-413.40	416.00-410.00
June	416.00-416.80	420.10-420.30
July	418.20-419.50	422.10-423.30
Aug	422.00-422.70	426.20-427.20
Sep	424.50-426.00	429.60-431.00
Oct	427.50-429.50	433.00-434.00

Sales: 918 lots.

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
May	£122.25	£136.65
July	–	£139.10
Sept	£111.00	£117.25
Nov	£114.25	£119.75
Jan	£117.55	£122.90
	Sales: 38 lots.	Sales: 313 lots

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 28:

GB: Cattle, 94.61p per kg lw (+0.58).
GB: Sheep, 206.13p per kg est d c w (+17.00).
GB: Pigs, 65.96p per kg lw (–0.62).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 2.1 per cent, ave. price, 96.02p (+0.80).
Sheep nos. up 9.0 per cent, ave. price, 211.18p (+17.99).
Pig nos. down 1.1 per cent, ave. price, 65.96p (–0.62).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 17.7 per cent, ave. price, 92.36p (+0.41).
Sheep nos. down 17.0 per cent, ave. price, 189.10p (+10.40).
Pig nos. up 5.5 per cent, ave. price, 67.04p (–1.02).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	14510	14565	14490	14568
Sep	14490	14490	14490	14540
Dec	–	–	–	–
Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	8961	8967	8952	8962
Sep	8967	8975	8960	8993
Dec	8970	8975	8966	8994
Mch	8978	8980	8978	9000
June	–	–	–	–
Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
March	–	–	–	10326
June	10227	10308	10220	10323
Sep	10215	10215	10215	10312
Dec	10301	10301	10301	10413
March	–	–	–	–
Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4190	4210	4183	4239
Sep	4250	4250	4250	4275
Dec	–	–	–	–
D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4146	4160	4142	4172
Sep	4195	4196	4195	4221
Dec	–	–	–	4155
Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	9022	9024	9014	9041
Sep	9002	9004	8993	9019
Dec	8990	8990	8982	9007
March	8983	8983	8983	9000
June	–	–	–	–
Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4849	4866	4839	4891
Sep	4930	4930	4930	4970
Dec	–	–	–	–

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Markheath Securities' board has decided to obtain new equity funds and arrangements are in hand for a placing by Sheppards and Chase of 1.65m new ordinary shares at 121p each to raise about £1.9m, after expenses. To facilitate this, steps are being taken to simplify Markheath's capital structure and improve the marketability of the company's shares by a capital reorganization, which will include a scrip issue. In 1982, Markheath's pre-tax profits rose from £1.33m to £1.82m, on turnover up from £5.12m to £9.21m.

● H.A.T group has completed the purchase from group property services of 90 per cent of the issued capital of Programmed Maintenance Painting, a maintenance painting firm based in Glasgow. Consideration paid on completion was £650,000, satisfied by the issue of 487,502 of HAT which have been placed through the market.

Additional consideration will become payable following agreement of N.A.V. at 31.3.83

Early's of Witney
Year to 28.1.83.
Pretax profit, £126,000 (£223,000).
Stated earnings, 1.63p (2.97p).
Turnover, £7.82m (£7.63m).
Net dividend, 1.31p (1.8p).

Molynx Holdings
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £16,000 (£65,000).
Stated earnings, 0.83p (2.42p).
Turnover, £973,000 (£821,000).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

Southampton, IOW Steam Packet
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £1.6m (£1.05m).
Stated earnings, 23.04p (15.11p).
Turnover, £8.27m (£7.18m).
Net dividend, 9.0p (7.5p).

Newman-Tonks Group
Half-year to 31.1.83
Pretax profit, £1.09m (£955,000).
Stated earnings, 4.52p (4.16p).
Turnover, £21.28m (£19.65m).
Net dividend, 1.65p (1.65p).

Associated British Industries
Half-year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £206,000 (£483,000).
Stated earnings, 4.63p (7.89p).
Turnover, £10.66m (£9.31m).
Net interim dividend 2.2p (2.2p).

Business Computer Systems
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £510,000 (£427,000).
Stated earnings, 6.1p (6.6p).
Turnover, £7.5m (£6.23m).
Net dividend, 1.0p (1.0p).

Amalgamated Estates
Half-year to 30.9.82
Pretax loss, £624,000 (£411,000 loss).
Turnover, £347,000 (£296,000).
Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Consolidated Crds	11%
C. Hoare & Co	*10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¼%, £10,000 up to £50,000, [illegible], £50,000 and over, [illegible].



M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
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The Over-the-Counter Market

1982-83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	136xd	-1	6.4	4.7	8.0	10.4
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	152	-1	10.0	6.6	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	63	–	6.1	9.7	18.0	18.0
46	32	Armitage & Rhodes	32	–	4.3	13.4	3.6	6.3
312	197	Bardon Hill	312	+2	11.4	3.7	13.1	16.5
135	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	135	+2	15.7	11.6	–	–
270	210	Cindico Group	210	–	17.6	8.4	–	–
86	52	Deborah Services	52	–	6.0	11.5	3.4	9.3
91	77	Frank Horsell	91	+2	–	–	7.6	8.1
89½	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	89½	+2	8.7	9.7	9.9	10.7
83	61	Frederick Parker	63xd	–	7.1	11.3	3.9	6.3
55	34	George Blair	34	–	–	–	5.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	77xd	-1	7.3	9.5	9.9	12.4
158	100	Isis Conv Pref	157	–	15.7	10.0	–	–
143	94	Jackson Group	143	–	7.5	5.2	4.4	9.1
200	111	James Burrough	200	+2	9.6	4.8	14.6	16.3
260	150	Robert Jenkins	150	–	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8
83	54	Scruttons "A"	71	–	5.7	8.0	9.2	11.1
167	112	Torday & Carlisle	112	-1	11.4	10.2	5.0	8.6
29	21	Unilock Holdings	26	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	66	Walter Alexander	66	–	6.4	9.7	4.7	6.8
269	214	W. S. Yeates	269	+2	17.1	6.4	4.2	8.6

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

MOTOR RACING

Watson's charge makes it a great day for the Irish

By John Blunsden

John Watson seems to be engaged on a one-man crusade to revive American interest in Grand Prix racing. Last year he started 17th in the Detroit Grand Prix and drove through the field to score a spectacular victory against the odds. Two weeks ago, to prove that he hadn't lost his touch, he moved from 16th to second in the Brazilian Grand Prix, before being stopped with engine trouble.

But he reserved his *piece de resistance* for the Long Beach circuit in California on Sunday, when he started in 22nd place on the 26-car grid then took the lead on the 45th of the race's 75 laps, and eventually won by 28 seconds over his Marlboro McLaren team colleague Niki Lauda after the longest drive through the field in the history of Formula One racing. The Ferrari driver Rene Arnoux was the only other finisher to complete the full race distance, but he was more than three-quarters of a minute behind Lauda at the end of a race which for the fourth year running had seen victory go to a car powered by the Ford Cosworth engine.

Patrick Tambay, the early leader, whose Ferrari had been in pole position on the grid, found his main challenge coming from Keke Rosberg and his Williams-Ford, but on the 26th lap the pressure became too intense, the two cars collided and both were eliminated in an unsuccessful overtaking manoeuvre at the Queen's Hairpin, the Ferrari reared up on two wheels before coming to rest across the track, and in trying to avoid it Rosberg swerved into the path of Jean-Pierre Jarier's Ligier and has hit up the rear.

This incident put Rosberg's team partner, Jacques Laffite, into first place, but by this time the two McLarens were already past the middle-of-the-field runners and were closing in for the attack. Lauda had been ahead of Watson earlier on, but on lap 27 they changed places, and lateron Lauda had to drop back with leg cramp. But by this time they wer well clear.

Nelson Piquet, winner of the Brazilian Grand Prix, was never in contention this time and had retired his Brabham-BMW after 24 laps leaving Riccardo Patrese to continue the team's main challenge. But two laps from the end of a gruelling race Patrese, who had been running strongly in second place earlier on, eased right up, leaving Laffite, Marc Surer (Arrows-Ford) and Johnny Cecotto (Theodore-Ford), to pick up the remaining points for fourth, fifth and sixth places, respectively, one lap behind the winner.

Alan Jones's much-publicised return to the Grand Prix scene in the other Arrows brought a typically gritty performance from the Australian. Starting in 13th place, he had moved up to tenth at one point, but a brush with one of the concrete walls lining this temporary circuit bent a steering arm, and after two pit stops failed to completely rectify the trouble Jones, in some discomfort from his pinned leg, called it a day.

Sixth place by the Venezuelan, Johnny Cecotto, in only his second Grand Prix, was an excellent performance for the young motorcycle champion turned driver, who had looked competitive from the start of practice. At this early stage in the season, at least, it would appear that the new Formula One regulations have enabled one or two of the smaller teams to close the gap on the more heavily financed traditional front-runners.

But undoubtedly, the race belonged to the Marlboro McLaren team who, despite miserable days of practice in a vain search for some grip from the track surface, once again found that everything had come right for them once the start's light turned green. Watson's performance, in particular, was an example of a driver, a chassis, an engine and a set of tyres working in perfect harmony. "After that dismal practice, Michelin were as perplexed as we were," said a jubilant Watson at the end of the race, "so I decided to take a gamble and try the tyre compound we had used in Detroit . . . and it worked."

The Ulsterman's next outing will be in the Race of Champions at Brands Hatch, on April 10, where he will face former title holders Piquet, Rosberg and Jones in a 40-lap race.

RESULTS: 1, J Watson (Marlboro McLaren-Ford), 75 laps, 1 hr 53 min 34.889 sec, 80.61 mph; 2, N Lauda (Marlboro McLaren-Ford), 1:54:02.882; 3, R Arnoux (Ferrari), 1:54:48.527; 4, J Laffite (Williams-Ford), 74 laps; 5, M Surer (Arrows-Ford), 74; 6, J Cecotto (Theodore-Ford), 74; 7, R Boesel (Ligier-Ford), 73; 8, D Sullivan (Tyrrell-Ford), 73; 9, M Alboreto (Tyrell-Ford), 73; 10, R Patrese (Brabham-BMW), 72; 11, A Prost (Renault), 72; 12, N Mansell (JPS Lotus-Ford), 72; 13, E Cheever (Renault), 67.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Drivers: 1, Lauda, 10 pts; 2 (equal), Watson and Piquet, 9; 4, Laffite, 6; 5, Arnoux, 4; 6, Surer, 3; 7, Tambay, 2; 8, Cecotto, 1. Constructors: 1, McLaren-Ford, 19 pts; 2, Brabham-BMW, 9; 3 (equal), Williams-Ford and Ferrari, 6; 5, Arrows-Ford, 3; 6, Theodore-Ford, 1. (Rosberg and Williams-Ford, 6 points for second place in Brazilian Grand Prix suspended pending appeal against disqualification).



McLaren crusaders: Watson (right) and Lauda celebrate

ATHLETICS

Sponsors' duel benefits athletes

By Pat Butcher

Anything you can do, we can do better, was the double-pronged message from a press conference in London yesterday to announce a new sponsor for athletics. Three months ago, the British Amateur Athletic Board secured the backing of U-Bix Copiers for the European Cup final at Crystal Palace in August.

Yesterday, the Amateur Athletic Association and the photocopying company, Rank Xerox, revealed the most comprehensive deal, worth £250,000, to be signed in the sport. Whatever drawbacks there remain for elite athletes due to the continuing friction between these two governing bodies in athletics, in this case the athletes stand to benefit financially.

Half of the dozen fixtures covered by the sponsorship will comprise a series of 10-kilometre road races, offering a first prize of £500 each, with the final race being an inaugural AAA championship at that distance, with £1,000 to the winner. The prize money in each race will cover the first 10 individuals and first three teams.

The choice of the 10-kilometre distance, just over six miles, is the most sensible idea to come out of the road running boom, in which the marathon has become the focus. The six-race series is spread between September, 1983, and April, 1984, and any road or cross-country runner can accommodate that, whereas no serious marathon runner should consider doing more than two races in that period.

The Rank Xerox deal also involves four local marathons, an unallocated international cross-country race, which may well turn out to be the beleaguered IAC event, and the track and field meeting in Gateshead on July 31 this year, which is the last one in the country before the British team leaves for *the IAAF world championships*

One notable, yet all too expected, omission in the programme was the absence of any provision for elite women athletes. Britain's leading woman road runner, Joyce Smith, was a somewhat embrrassed guest at the press conference. The reason, of course, is the continuing split *between men's and women's* administrations, despite a groundswell of opinion among club and international athletes that the sport would be better served by an amalgamation, not only of the sexes but also of the four home countries' governing bodies.

● Steve Ovett is due to make his return to international athletics at a 10 kilometre champion has recently returned from a month's training in Portugal and the 10km distance will be a good test of his general fitness before he embarks on his specialist programme leading up to the first world championships in Helsinki

BOXING

Tate talks telephone numbers so Bugner rings Adinolfi

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

It is proving more difficult than expected for Joe Bugner to get his foot in the door of boxing's top twenty club, let alone the exclusive top 10. "All top 10 are involved in fights", Bugner's manager, Frank Warren, said yesterday. And all the way down the line no-one wants to come here to have his block knocked off by Bugner. Even the young whippersnappers are passing up the chance to whip Bugner and make a name for themselves.

Bugner was prepared even to look at John Tate, but the former World Boxing Association champion has priced himself out of it by asking for \$130,000 (£82,000). "I was prepared to go to \$100,000", Mr Warren said. So rather than call off the *Alexandra Pavilion show on April* 20 and let Bugner "sit around and get fat", Mr Warren decided to bring in Domencio Adinolfi, of Italy.

If the British Boxing Board of Control could perusade the European Boxing Union to regard this as an eliminator for the European *championship, Bugner could get in* line for a shot at the title held by Lucien Rodriguez of France.

Nobody is quite certain about anything concerning Adinolfi except that he is 36 years old, which makes the combined ages of the two boxers 69. The Italian is thought to be the European number one, two or three, or thereabouts, and according to his record he has had 66 contests which *include nine defeats* and three draws. He is said to be "a very hard and experienced man".

Keith Wallace, who was to appear on the same bill, is now to have a rest because of an injury received in the bout with Henry Brent, of Brooklyn. Mr Warren said that Wallace hurt his right hand in the second round of the contest with Brent, which downgrades the US champion and world number eight even further than the seven rounds to one defeat on Friday night. Wallace will now box some time in May. The Bugner-Adinolfi tournament on April 20 will have a strong undercard with Tony Willis, Jimmy Price, Devon Bailey and *Martin* Patrick appearing on it.

Holmes's sweet home

Scranton, New Jersey (Reuter) – The World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, Larry Holmes, who easily outpointed French challenger Lucien Rodriguez here on Sunday, gave firm *indication that he does not intend* to retire in the forseeable future.

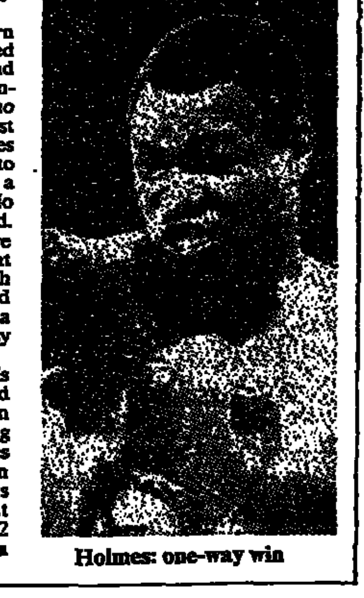
Holmes, said he will make his next defence – the 15th of his career – against unbeaten Tim Witherspoon on May 20 and then plans to meet the number one candidate, Greg Page.

Returning to the city where he began his professional career 10 years ago the 33-year-old Holmes completely outclassed the European champion.

Rodriguez fought courageously until the last few rounds, when he appeared content to try to survive the full distance. He was knocked down once by a Holmes right uppercut in the sixth round but he bounced up quickly at the count of three before taking a mandatory count of eight. Holmes did not lose a round on the scorecards of any of the three Mexican judges, two of whom scored it 120-109 for the champion and the other 120-108.

However, the Morocco-born Rodriguez, aged 31, seemed content with his performance, and afterwards was toasted in cham*pagne by friends and handlers who* seemed to regard his ability to last the full 12 rounds against Holmes as a moral victory. "I would like to have done better but Holmes is a great champion and I could not do the things I wanted to do," he said. After his 42nd consecutive victory, Holmes called it a "great fight". Rodriquez is ranked ninth by the WBC, but, awkward and lacking both ring skills and a telling punch, he was an easy target for Holmes throughout.

Rodriguez, who had won his last 12 bouts, was the second successive challenger to lose on points to Holmes without winning a round. In November, Holmes defeated Randy "Tex" Cobb in an equally one-sided affair. Sunday's bout was the first heavyweight championship held over 12 rounds, in accordance with a recent WBC edict.



Holmes: one-way win

TENNIS

Purcell a draughtsman on clay

Monte Carlo, Monaco (AP) – Mel Purcell, the unseeded American beat *the eighth seeded Jimmy Arias 6-4*, 6-1 in the curtain raiser of the rain-delayed \$300,000 Monte Carlo Open torunament.

Airia, aged 18, the only seeded American in the tournament, committed 14 unforced errors and appeared to have trouble concentrating on his game. Purcell's play was consistant, and he was able to score on several fine passing shots.

The chilly conditions on the Monte Carlo Country Club's only covered clay court caused the postponement of the build of the day's scheduled matches. Organizers said the players refused to play, unless skies cleared sufficiently to play on the outdoor courts. *Although the covered court is* shielded by a large canvas tent, the wind is able to penetrate the unenclosed areas around the stands. Among the delayed matches is Bjorn Borg's last professional match but his swan song may be brief because his first round draw pits him against Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina, the No 3 seed. They have been scheduled to play today but the rain has pushed that back to tomorrow at least.

● *NEW YORK*, (Reuter) – Martina Navratilova continued to dominate the women's game by crushing Chris Lloyd 6-2, 6-0 in the final of the \$350,000 New York Championship.

Miss Navratilova, demonstrating tremendous athletic ability and a variety of shots, needed only 65 minutes to defeat Mrs Lloyd, who is ranked immediately behind her.

She has won all her five tournaments this year and reeled off 27 consecutive match victories. Her prize was \$80,000. Mrs Lloyd received \$45,000.

Time and again Miss Navratilova thrilled the Madison Square Garden crowd by getting to seemingly unreachable shots, combining a devastating serve-and-volley attack with impressive coverage of the court.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Shooting to go ahead at Games

New Delhi (Agencies) – The organizers of next year's Olympic Games in Los Angeles have told the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that they will find a *suitable* site for the shooting events. Juan Antonio Samaranch the IOC president, said yeaterday: "They promised *me they* would show me a site for a shooting range in the area of Los Angeles when I visit the city at the end of April."

Two months ago the IOC vetoed a proposal by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) to stage the shooting at the Nevada gambling capital of Las Vegas because *they had been unable* to locate a suitable site in the Los Angeles area. The LAOOC were told to keep looking but came to New Delhi still insisting that, having inspected 55 sites in California, Las Vegas remained the only practical venue.

The committee hinted that shooting might have *to be dropped* from the Games for the first time since their inception in 1896 unless the IOC dropped their objection to Las Vegas. "It had been very difficult for the IOC to understand why you can't have a shooting range in California," Samaranch said, at the end of the IOC session, adding *that there was no question* of shooting being dropped from the Games.

Samaranch also gave his assurance that the question of elegibility in the Olympic football tournament would be resolved. He said he had disagreed with Joao Harelange, the president of the international football federation (FIFA) over the definition of the word professional, but that they would meet next month.

FIFA are keen to allow certain categories of profesionals to play in the finals next year as well as in the qualifying tournament already under way. Their proposals were rejected at a joint meeting with the IOC earlier this month but Havelange said the IOC had not thrown out the whole package.

Players under 23 are taking part in the qualifying rounds regardless of whether they are professionals or amateurs. These games are being played under *FIFA* rules, which make no distinction between the two categories.

CCPR summit

The Central Council for Physical Recreation have arranged a meeting which will be attended by about 120 top sports administrators from Britain. They will discuss the decline of British influence in international sporting matters. The *meeting will probably call for a fresh* injection of £1.5m from government to help the work of British sports officials abroad.

Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

[illegible]

Football's bright new dawn already threatened by dark clouds of dissent

Fractional differences the test for Chester

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Sir Norman Chester and his five colleagues spent five months examining the ailing patient, football, and recognized that "at some stage drastic surgery may be needed". Like doctors disagreeing over the diagnosis, though, the Chester committee are not convinced about which scalpels should be used.

Of the 18 recommendations included in the report on the structure and future viability of the League, the most important concerned the size of the divisions. The committee agreed that, as from the end of next season, the first division should eb reduced to 20 clubs and the second division increased to 24. All, that is, except Jack Dunnett, the League president.

All agreed that the 48 clubs in the third and fourth divisions should be divided into four regional groups, split between north and south. The season would also be divided into two halves with the top and bottom two clubs qualifying for promotion and relegation play-offs. All, that is, except Sir Norman himself.

"In the interests of a strong League", he would prefer to reduce the first division to 20 clubs and to form two other divisions of 22. The remaining 28 clubs would join selected representatives from the Alliance Premier League to form an "Intermediate League", with two divisions each of 18 clubs, and the champions would be entitled to automatic promotion to the League.

Sir Norman insisted that "the area of agreement within the committee was tremendous", but the lack of one sharp knife merely strengthens the fear that his main suggestions will be blunted now as they were 15 years ago. It is significant, therefore, that he recommends a change in the voting system.

The 44 clubs in the first and second divisions each have one vote, the other 48 eight between them. At present a three-quarters majority is needed for a motion to be carried. Sir Norman, "an academic who feels that good argument and facts should persuade anyone" anyway", puts forward three-fifths as a more reasonable figure.

But there was dissent there as well. Graham Kelly, the League secretary, who was speaking on behalf of the management committee, thought it too radical and suggested two-thirds. Fractions they may be, but when the management committee meets in three weeks to discuss the report, the outcome of that particular debate, the first on the agenda, may be the most crucial.

Dunnett admitted that the constitution was "put together to prevent change and is a blocking instrument of great power". Even if the ideas of Sir Norman's committee survive in April, they must still be accepted at the League's annual general meeting to be held in the second week in June.

The omens are not bright. As well as Sir Norman's first report in 1968, Alan Hardaker's "Pattern of Football" in 1964, the League's executive staff's "Fight for survival" in 1980 and the management committee's own proposals in 1981 were all rejected by a body blinded by self-interest and seemingly unaware of the dangers that lay ahead.

Initial reaction yesterday confirmed the strength of future resistence. Dr Clifford Grossmark, Gillingham's chairman who represents the bottom two divisions, said: "They are trying to impose things on us against our will, trying to take away some of our hard-won power and trying to drive us into oblivion. But we will not let them get away with it.

"We told the Chester committee that we didn't want regionalised leagues, but they are trying to push them through anyway. It would cut travelling costs, but wages are the real problem. Playing the same club four times is bad business. Look what has happened in the Scottish Premier League."

Dr Grossmark also rejected the plan to lift the drudgery towards the end of the season (as is taking place this year) by introducing play-offs. "You could win your league twice but then not win the play-offs and not get promoted", he commented. "That is rubbish."

Ernie Clay, Fulham's chairman, accused the authorities of making Sir Norman "a scapegoat", adding that the report could have been compiled in five minutes "but we aren't brave enough". Predictably, he suggested a controversial idea of appointing Ian McGregor, the new chairman of the Coal Board, to solve the game's problems.

No-one should be in any doubt that they exist. The report points out that gates will fall by another eight per cent this season to below 20 million for the first time since the war, that hooliganism is driving spectators away and that television coverage is a direct competitor with attendances. Television fees have increased from 334,000 in 1950 to 18.5 million now, "the most remarkable social change of the century."

Nor is that all. Players' wages rose by 45 per cent in 1981 when the cost of living went up by only 20 per cent. Although sponsors have donated £8m this season, the total debt of the 92 League clubs currently stands at £37.7m and the first division clubs are paying more than £2m in interest alone.

Among the more notable pieces in the complex jigsaw is a recommendation that the *home clubs* should keep all of the gate receipts. Under the present system (30p for adults and 15p for children and old-aged pensioners), Manchester United, for example, would expect to pay out some *£250,000* each season to their 21 visitors.

The best supported clubs would clearly be in favour of such a move. If it is rejected, the rich and powerful could break away and form a so-called "super league", although John Smith, Liverpool's chairman, said it would be "very premature" to consider the prospect.



Football's problem: spectators thin on the ground

Proposed changes

● No increase or decrease in League membership, but no replacement of clubs who resign or leave the League. Natural wastage to be allowed.

● Reduciton of the first division from 22 clubs to 20 from the end of the 1983-84 season. Second division to be increased to 24 clubs.

● *Third and fourth division clubs to combine in new* 48-strong third division, which would itself be split into four regional sections of 12. These sections to play in a 22-match mini-league series during the first day of the season. Fixtures to be repeated in another mini-series during the second day of the season. Top two in each section at end of each series to qualify for promotion play-offs. Any team finishing first of second in both series would obtain bye to second round of play-offs. Top four in play-offs to go into second division.
Similar "relegation" play-off system for bottom club in each section, with automatic exchange to Alliance Premier League for team finishing last in play-offs. Alliance champions to take their place.

● Home club to keep all League match gate receipts.

● Greater share of any new television cash deal to go to home club.

● League (Milk) Cup seeding of first and second division clubs at second round stage to ensure they each meet first round winner from lower section.

Men behind the report

Sir Norman Chester

Sir Norman Chester: age 75. Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford, 1954-78, prepared 1968 report into State of Soccer. Highly respected academic with vast knowledge of public administration and work on official bodies covering passenger transport, police, nationalized industries. Lifelong football follower.

Jack Dunnett MP: age 60. Labour MP for Nottingham constituencies since 1964, political start as Enfield Borough councillor in 1958, also GLC member, solicitor, chairman Notts County since 1968, member FA Council, Football League president since 1981.

Cliff Lloyd: age 66. Former professional player with Fulham, Wrexham, Liverpool and Bristol Rovers. Undistinguished playing career, but much-respected administrator. Secretary and manager of Wrexham: Secretary of Professional Footballers' Association in 1953, retired 1981.

John Smith: age 61, former director of national brewery firm now on board of major electronics company, chairman of Liverpool FC since 1973, member of Sports Council and football grounds improvement trust, chaired committee into state of his other sporting love – British lawn tennis – in 1978-9. MBE for services to sport in 1982.

Tony Boyce: age 52. Chairman of Torquay for 17 years, solicitor. Representative of third and fourth division clubs on management committee.

Cyril Townsend: age 60. Committee of London clearing banks representative. Representative. Retired last November as general manager of NatWest Bank Management Services Division.

Classic case of miskicking in front of goal

By David Miller

If politics is the art of the possible, then Sir Norman Chester has allowed himself, as chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the state of the Football League, to be temporarily converted from academic to politician. His affection for the professional game is unbounded but, hamstrung by the League members of his committee, he has produced a curate's egg of a report.

In his opening remarks at yesterday's press conference to release his detailed and accurate analysis – in so far it goes – of the League's ills, Sir Norman stressed: "The important thing is what takes place on the field." Yet the very first sentence of the report is, in my opinion, a false premise: "The problems facing clubs are primarily financial."

Many would contend that this is not so. The most fundamental problem facing football is that a rapidly decreasing number of people are watching it, and the consequence of *that* is the financial crisis which has precipitated the Report. It is, I believe, quite certain that if the Football League could wipe their creditors' slate clean overnight, they would still have a crisis tomorrow.

The reasons why people are staying away from football fall primarily into five categories: the state of the game (boring, defensive and often illegal but unchecked tactics); hooliganism; excessive television coverage; alternative leisure activities; the current financial depression. Yet the Report contains little or no reference to the first three and certainly no firm recommendations on these critical issues.

To be sure, the Report is headed "Inquiry into structure and finance" but structure is inseparable from the game on the field to which Sir Norman referred. If we are discussing too much football, we are equally discussing too much bad or merely indifferent football. There is no reason whatever to suppose that simply reducing the first division from 22 to 20 clubs will persuade people to return, never mind all the cosmetic suggestions lower down.

The players may, as a consequence, be less tired if there is a reduction in what the Yugoslav coach Mujanic calls our industrial football, and therefore marginally brighter, but if the managers persist with fear-based tactics and players are allowed flagrantly to break the laws, the product remains basically the same – jaded, expedient, cynical.

The problem is that the deterioration which has taken twenty years to reach its present situation of emergency would take a minimum of ten to correct.

Paragraphs 63 and 64 discuss the element of hooliganism and the possible pointers which might be gained by engaging in serious market research – for instance into opinions on the element of off-side in the game. Yet if the Report acknowledges that laws of the game could be instrumental, why no recommendation in the summary?

Graham Kelly, that most reasonable and reasoning of League secretaries, suggests that the thrust of the Report is to rationalise the present finances, to maximise potential in an exercise in "learning to live with only twenty million spectators per season". But all the indications are that the decline from 40m in 1950 to a projected 18.5m in 1982/83 is unlikely to flatten out. Last Saturday's attendances demonstrate that, with only one gate over 20,000 in the first division.

The Report discuss the question of advertising, but this seems to me to be putting the cart before the horse. Anybody in advertising will tell you that it is throwing good money after bad to advertise a product which is not in a sufficiently healthy state to absorb the interest created by such advertising. Wembley spends considerable time advertising internationals, with little pronounced effect. The public already knows what it does and does not want.

There is, I should add, a second false premise within the ranks of the Football League. It is not to be found in the Report, but came at yesterday's conference, when Jack Dunnett, the League president, somewhat pompously asserted: "Informed comment (*i.e. from the press*) comes from what we tell you."

This attitude, that those inside football are the only people competent to judge what is going on or what is wrong is also reflected in the comment in paragraph 57 – "When asked questions in the street many people are inclined to give one of the current conventional answers rather than the real one."

Although the real reason may be that they are too lazy or uninterested to make the effort, they may reply that the play is not as interesting as it used to be, having heard this point made in the press or on the BBC.

But this condescending inference that the public is too stupid to make up its own mind about things is unworthy of Sir Norman's report. It is demonstrated, in paragraph 75, that while in 1959 gross attendances of 33.6 million produced £4.5m, in 1982 attendances of 20m produced £35.2m. An awful lot of money is going in wages, and the ambition of League chairmen is another factor which escapes the Report's attention.

The question of a Super League is discussed in paragraphs 156-159 and comes to the dismissive decision: "It would not be a division but a League in itself." Precisely. While the authorities continue to believe that promotion and relegation is the lifeblood of the game, I suspect this, in fact, is an illusion; that it is the death of the game and is responsible for the fear which is at the root of so many other ills. *Abolish relegation*, as there would be with the Super League, and teams might get back to playing the game as we used to know it. Then we might have crowds to match.



Nicholas: tomorrow's man

Scotland pick fox and cub

By Hugh Taylor

A Scotland team described by the manager, Jock Stein, as "fashioned for goals" was selected yesterday for the European championship international against Switzerland at Hampden tomorrow. This is a game Scotland must win to have even a slim chance of reaching the finals of the tournament, and so the manager has delighted the legions of supporters unhappy because of recent failure to take advantage of splendid chances made by artistic enough play by fielding a partnership which captures the imagination: that of Dalglish, the scoring hero of today, and Nicholas, certainly tomorrow's man and considered by his club Celtic the best finisher seen at Parkhead since Dalglish departed for Anfield.

This pairing of the old fox and the new prodigy will be supplemented by the lurking presence of Wark of Ipswich, another noted marksman who continues to baffle goalkeepers with shots from his midfield position. "It is imperative that we get goals," Stein said. "That is why we have redesigned the team.

"We know we will be spending most of the game in the Swiss penalty box, and because we have failed in the past under similar circumstances to cash in on the opportunities created we need the venom of Nicholas and Dalglish. I cannot see a partnership anywhere *in Europe more likely to get goals.*"

Both players are delighted to be playing in the same team. "It is really my dream come true." Nicholas said. "As a boy supporting celtic, Kenny Dalglish was always my hero."

Not only is the Scotland team designed to find the goals which have proved so elusive recently – and its significant that Brazil, the recent expensive signing of Tottenham Hotspur, is dropped – but it is based on the ideal of many Continental experts: use only the best players from minimum clubs. *A total of seven players have been* taken from Liverpool and Aberdeen. The latter club supply the only British team remaining in European competition. supply Leighton, Miller, Strachan and Weir while Anfield's contribution is Souness, the captain, Hansen and Dalglish.

There are only two new caps in the team. Nicholas and a 20-year-old, Gough, yet another cosmopolitan who was born in Stockholm of a Scottish father and Swedish mother, and reared in South Africa. The sturdy defender has been a force in Scotland's under 21 team and takes over from his injured United colleague, Narev.

The team. J Leighton (Aberdeen); R Gough (Dundee United), F Gray (Leeds), G Souness (Liverpool), A Hansen (Liverpool), W Miller (Aberdeen), J Strachan (Aberdeen), K Dalglish (Liverpool), C Nicholas (Celtic), J Wark (Ipswich), P Weir (Aberdeen). Subs: W Thomson (St Mirren), R Aitken (Celtic), J Bett (Rangers).

● John Hewitt, of Aberdeen, and Paul McStay (Celtic) replace promoted players Charlie Nicholas and Richard Gough in the Scotland team to meet Switzerland in the UEFA under-21 championship at Dens Park, Dundee tomorrow.

SCOTLAND: McAlpine (Dundee United); Nichol (Liverpool), Malpas (Dundee United), McStay (Celtic), McLaughlin (Morton), Cooper (Aberdeen), Black (Aberdeen), Simpson (Aberdeen), McGarvey (Manchester United), Walsh (Nottingham Forest), Hewitt (Aberdeen).

Cunningham's first

Laurie Cunningham, the former England and West Bromwich Albion winger, signed by Manchester United from Real Madrid on a two-month loan, makes his first appearance for the reserves against Sheffield Wednesday at Hillsborough tonight. Robson, United's captain, who has been out for seven games with damaged ankle ligaments, may also play.

Whiteside's blues

Norman Whiteside, the brilliant *Irish youngster, has already* cast aside his Wembley heartache as he prepares for Northern Ireland's European Championship game against Turkey in Belfast tomorrow. The only concession the cold-eyed Manchester United striker made to his Milk Cup final exertions was to trot through today's Irish practice session – as referee.

"Manager Billy Bingham gave me a bit of a rest, because I still feel tired after the 120-minutes against Liverpool, said the 17-year-old Wembley goalscorer. 'But I am not brooking about the defeat, I was too drained on Saturday to feel much emotion, but the rest of the lads lifted me. They told me to forget it, because they said I'll be back there many times in the future."

Displaying a maturity far beyond his age, Whiteside has clearly taken *their advice and set himself a three-*pronged target to crown his first year in top class football. "I want to help United get back to Wembley in May, by beating Arsenal in the FA Cup semi-final," he said "I also want *another four goals at least to* finish the season with 15. I haven't scored as often as I would have liked and 15 is a figure that I would be happy with."

"I would love to score my first international goal – maybe against Turkey this week."

Whiteside is set to link up again *with World Cup hero, Gerry* Armstrong, back after a broken leg, as the Irish defend a three-year unbeaten home record.

Bingham said: "I took a look at Gerry during our recent squad training session at Coventry and, to be honest, he did not look very sharp. But since then he has had a couple of outings in the Watford first team and in training today his old appetite was back."

As well as Armstrong, the captain, Martin O'Neill has just returned to action after a broken arm and Newcastle United's midfield player, McCreery arrived at the squad's Belfast headquarters sporting a 12-inch scar, where his leg was gashed open this season.

"They have all been out for some time recently but at this stage of the season that can be a plus," Bingham *said. "Their appetite has been* whetted, they want to go out and prove something."

Thijssen's farewell

Ipswich's Town's Dutch international, Frans Thijssen, will join Vancouver Whitecaps after the Easter Monday derby match at Norwich. Ipswich have agreed to release the 31-year-old midfield *player before his contract officially* expires in June.

Francis brings England relief

The late arrival of Trevor Francis from Italy at the Hertfordshire hotel where England are preparing for their European Championship tie with Greece tomorrow brought relief for Bobby Robson. England's worried manager tried until after midnight on Sunday to contact Francis to confirm his fitness, but had been unable to do so.

Francis is certain to play in the team Robson has delayed naming until *lunchtime today, following* the withdrawal through injuries of Mariner, Bennett and Hill. He has played only six full games for Sampdoria this season through injury but Robson clearly intends using him for the first time since he scored twice in Denmark six months ago.

"With Paul pulling out I was depending on Trevor to be here" Robson said. "At his best he is a world class player with pace, courage, shooting ability and the desire to do all those things. Trevor has always been a potential match-winner but his spells with Nottingham Forrest, Manchester City and in Italy have made him more mature."

Robson's praise for Francis barely disguised his disappointment about the latest crop of injuries. When told *of the Chester committee* recommendation to slice two clubs from the first division he said: "A reduction of four matches would make things a bit less frantic and give me a little more chance to prepare like the clubs.

"*Until we get all important* matches in international tournaments built into the league programme we will have problems. I don't want to be a bore about this but we must give England a chance of winning major competitions by making sure the players are available. We lost three from Saturday's programme when the Greeks were relaxing in their London hotel."

The Stoke winger, Chamberlain, will almost certainly be ruled out with hamstring trouble which will cost him a place at least among the substitutes. Coppell (sore thigh and groin), Clemence (ankle) and the uncapped Duxbury (groin) all missed training.

ENGLAND under-21: A Knight (Portsmouth), D Thomas (Coventry), I Gernon (Ipswich), P Bracewell (Stoke), H Wright (Southampton), T Caton (Manchester City), S McMahon (Everton), P Walsh (Luton), C Regis (West Bromwich) or M Hateley (Coventry), M Pickering (Sunderland), D Wallace (Southampton).

Today's football and other fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

UEFA U-21 championship
England v Greece (at Portsmouth). Scotland v Switzerland (at Dens Park, Dundee).

Third division
Bristol Rovers v Sheffield (7.45). Huddersfield v Wrexham. Preston v Walsall.

Scottish first division
Raith v Hearts.

Scottish second division
Queen of the South v Forfar.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow v Telford; Frickley v Maidstone; Wealdstone v Runcorn.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Alvechurch v Fareham; Dartford v AP Leamington; Gloucester v Hastings; Witney v Dorchester. Midland Division: Banbury v Cheltenham; Bridgewater v Merthyr Tydfil; Dudley v Bridgend. Southern Division: Erith and Belvedere v Tonbridge; Thanet v Hounslow.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton v Goole; Netherfield v Chorley. League Cup: semi final, second leg: Grantham v Burton; Macclesfield v Witton.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Coventry v Newcastle (7.0); Everton v Huddersfield (7.0); Leeds v Stoke; Sheffield Wed v Manchester United (7.0). Second division: Bradford City v Burnley (7.15); Chesterfield v Middlesbro'; Derby v Barnsley (7.0); Manchester City v Preston (6.30); Notts Co. v Bolton; Oldham v Port Vale (7.0); Wigan v Nottm. Forest (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal v Tottenham (2.0); Charlton v Brighton (7.0) QP Rangers v Norwich (2.0); Swindon v Fulham (2.0); Swansea v Reading.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Wycombe Wanderers X1 v RAF.
OTHER MATCH: Barnet v Vaard (Norway).

Teutonic trembles

Bonn. (Reuter) – Jupp Derwall, West *Germany's manager, flew to* Albania yesterday knowing that anything less than a decisive victory in tomorrow's European Championship qualifying game could spell his downfall.

His team's chances of retaining the crown they won in Italy in 1980 have been impaired by a series of injuries and rumours of a revolt against his managership by players from Hamburg.

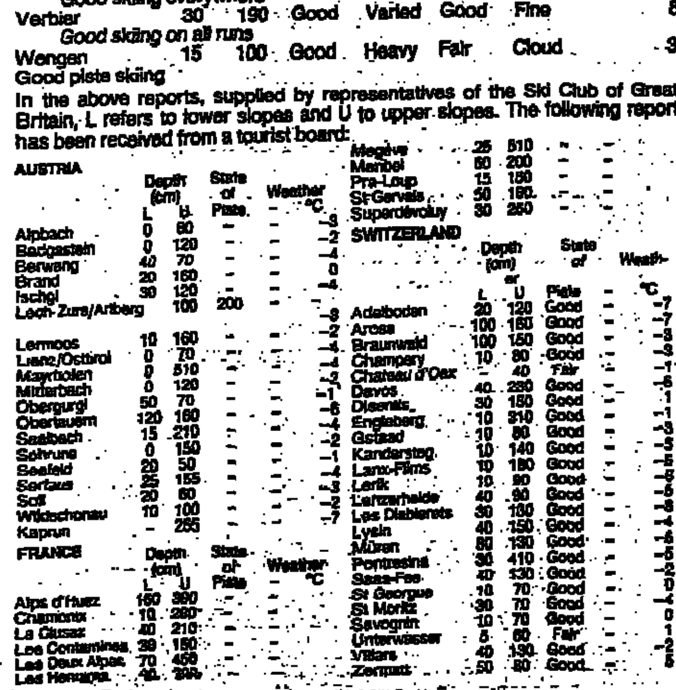
Defeats in their last two away matches have led to widespread demands for Derwall to be replaced. Many supporters believe that the manager has run out of ideas after 50 international matches and claim his team selections are increasingly illogical, particularly the recall Mueller of Internazionale Milan.

AUSTRIAN: Admira Wacker 1, Austria Salzburg 0. Voeest Linz 2, SWW Innsbruck 0; SC Eisenstadt 0, Vienna 0; Sturm Graz 1, SC Simmering 0; Austria Wien 0, Rapid Wien 1; Austria Klagenfurt 3, Lask 1; Union Wels 1, GAX 1; Wiener Sportclub 0, SC Neusiedl 0.
DUTCH: Willem II Tilburg 4, Helmond Sport 0; A.Z '67 Alkmaar 0, Fortuna Sittard 0; P.E.C. Zwolle 1, Ajax 2, Twente Enschede 2, Haarlem 4; N.E.C. Nijmegen 1, N.A.C. Breda 1; P.S.V. Eindhoven 4, Excelsior Rotterdam 3; Utrecht 1, Feyenoord 1; Roda JC Kerkrade 2, Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 0; Sparta Rotterdam 3, Groningen 3.
GREEK: No first division matches played.
ITALIAN: Ascoli 2, Napoli 1; Avellino 0, Sampdoria 0; Cagliari 2, Verona 1; Catanzaro 0, Pisa 2; Fiorentina 2, Roma 2; Genoa 2, Inter 3; Torino 3, Juventus 2; Udinese 3, Cesena 1.
POLISH: Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0, Ruch Chorzow 2, Stal Mielec 1, Gwardia Warsaw 1, Baltyk Gdynia 0, Cracovia Krakow 0; Lks Lodz 3, Pogon Szczecin 2, Legia Warsaw 6, Gornik Zabrze 0; Lech Poznan 3, Widzew Lodz 1; Wisla Krakow 3, Slask Wroclaw 1; GKS Katowice 1, Szombierki Bytom 1.
PORTUGUESE: Porto 0, Benfica 0: Sporting 1, Espinho 0; Portimonense 1, Boavista 0; Maritimo 0, Guimaraes 0: Amora 0, Salgueiros 1; Braga 3, Varzim 1; Rio Ave 1, Estoril 0.
ROMANIAN: Chimia Rimnicu Vilcea 0, Universitatea Craiova 1, Politehnica Timisoara 0, Sportul Studentesc 1; Steaua Bucharest 1, CS Tirgoviste 1, AFC Brasov 0, SC Bacau 0; Petrolul Ploiesti 1, ASA Tirgu Mures 0; Corvinul Hunedoara 2, Jiul Petrosani 0; Arges Pitesti 1, Politehnica Iasi 0; Dinamo Bucharest 3, Olt 0; Constanta 4, Oradea Bihor 1.
SPANISH. Barcelona 2, Real Madrid 1; Athletic Bilbao 4, Celta Vigo 0; Osasuna 1, Salamanca 0; Valencia 2, Racing 1, Real Valladolid 1, Sporting 0; Sevilla 2, Malaga 2; Real Zaragoza 3, Espanol 1; Atletico Madrid 2, Real Sociedad 0; Las Palmas 1, Real Betis 0.
RUSSIAN: Zenit Leningrad 3, Dinamo Minsk 1; Dinamo Moscow 1, Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 0; Pakhtator 0, Zhalgiris 0; Dinamo Tbilisi 0, Torpedo Moscow 0; Torpedo Kutaisi 1, Metallist Kharkov 2; Neftchi Baku 0, Central Army Club 0; Chernomorets 1; Nistru Kishinev 1
WEST GERMAN: Kaiserslautern 7, Karlsruhe 0; Schalke 0, Werder Bremen 2; Hamburg 1, Bayern Munich 1; Borussia Moenchengladbach 3, Bochum 1; Stuttgart 4, Frankfurt 1; Nuremberg 0, Eintracht Brunswick 0; Borussia Dortmund 1, Fortuna Dusseldorf 2; Hertha Berlin 2, Arminia Bielefeld 0.
YUGOSLAV: Velez Mostar 1, Sarajevo 1; Partizan Belgrade 4, Vardar Skopje 0; Osijek 2, Sloboda Tuzla 2; Red Star Belgrade 3, Vojvodina Novi Sad 2; Buducnost Titograd 1, Galenika Zemun 1; Dinamo Zagreb 3, OFK Beograd 1; Olimpija Ljubljana 1, Radnicki Nis 0; Zeljeznicar 2, Dinamo Vinkovci 0; Hajduk Split 1, Rijeka 0.

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to Resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	55	270	Good	Varied	Good	Fair	5
Good skiing on all slopes							
Anzère	35	100	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	5
Excellent conditions							
Avoriaz	35	250	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	8
Snow conditions very good							
Crans-Montana	25	95	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	3
Lower slopes worn in places							
Grindelwald	5	100	Good	Heavy	Poor	Cloud	8
Snow is melting fast							
Isolo 2000	160	210	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	2
New snow on good base							
La Plagne	180	330	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	2
New snow on good base							
Suaze d'Oulx	2	115	Good	Varied	Poor	Snow	1
Conditions improving							
St Anton	30	280	Fair	Varied	Poor	Cloud	5
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Val d'Isère	110	220	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	5
Good skiing everywhere							
Verbier	30	190	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	8
Good skiing on all runs							
Wengen	15	100	Good	Heavy	Fair	Cloud	-3
Good piste skiing							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:



AUSTRIA

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	0	60	–	–	-3
Badgastein	0	120	–	–	-2
Berwang	40	70	–	–	-4
Brand	20	160	–	–	0
Ischgl	30	120	–	–	-4
Lech-Zurs/Arlberg		100	200	–	–
					-8
					-2
Lermoos	10	160	–	–	-4
Lienz/Osttirol	0	70	–	–	-4
Mayrhofen	0	510	–	–	-2
Mittersbach	0	120	–	–	-1
Obergurgl	50	70	–	–	-6
Obertauern	120	160	–	–	-4
Saalbach	15	210	–	–	-2
Schruns	0	150	–	–	-1
Seefeld	20	50	–	–	-4
Serfaus	25	155	–	–	-3
Soll	20	60	–	–	-2
Wildschonau	10	100	–	–	-7
Kaprun	–	255	–	–	

FRANCE

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	160	390	–	–	
Chamonix	10	280	–	–	
La Clusaz	40	210	–	–	
Les Contamines	30	150	–	–	
Les Deux Alpes	70	450	–	–	
Les Menuires	40	385	–	–	
Megève	25	310	–	–	
Méribel	60	200	–	–	
Pra-Loup	15	180	–	–	
St Gervais	50	180	–	–	
Superdévoluy	30	250	–	–	

SWITZERLAND

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Adelboden	20	120	Good	–	-7
Arosa	100	180	Good	–	-7
Braunwald	100	150	Good	–	-3
Champery	10	80	Good	–	-3
Chateau d'Oex	–	40	Fair	–	-1
Davos	40	250	Good	–	-6
Disentis	30	180	Good	–	1
Engelberg	10	310	Good	–	-1
Gstaad	10	80	Good	–	-3
Kandersteg	10	140	Good	–	-3
Laax-Flims	10	180	Good	–	-5
Lenk	10	90	Good	–	-6
Lenzerheide	40	90	Good	–	-5
Les Diablerets	30	180	Good	–	-8
Leysin	40	150	Good	–	-4
Murren	80	130	Good	–	-6
Pontresina	30	410	Good	–	-5
Saas-Fee	40	130	Good	–	-2
St Cergue	10	70	Good	–	0
St Moritz	30	70	Good	–	-4
Savognin	10	70	Good	–	0
Unterwasser	5	60	Fair	–	1
Villars	40	130	Good	–	-2
Zermatt	50	80	Good	–	5

ICE HOCKEY

Bombers hit and hope

By Robert Pryce

By most yardsticks, Cleveland Bombers would currently be considered among the best teams in the British League. They ended their season with a 23-0 win over Crowtree Chiefs in Sunderland, their twelfth league win in succeson. But their place in the British championship play-offs now depends on whether Whitley Warriors can take a point off Streatham in Whitley Bay next Sunday. The only yardstick that counts, the league table, shows Streatham one point beind Cleveland with one game to be played.

Streatham beat Blackpool Seagulls 11-1. They have looked more consistently convincing since they adopted a more pragmatic, Watfordian approach to moving the puck forward and shuffled their lines early this month, moving Bacon onto Stefan's left wing. Bacon accounted for four goals against Blackpool.

Dundee meet Murrayfield in the first leg of the Scottish championship final next Sunday. If Streatham win at Whitley they will play Altrincham Aces for a place in the English final against Durham Wasps. The English and Scottish winners will play the British Championship final at Streatham on the April 23 or 24.

BRITISH LEAGUE, First division: Blackpool 10 (Brian Sims, 4 Bruce Sims, 3), Southampton 6; Crowtree 0, Cleveland 23 (Phillips 6, Barnard, 6); Murrayfield 8 (Kelland, 3), Glasgow 8; Richmond 1, Durham 14 (P Smith, 4); Streatham 11 (Bacon, 4, Goldstone, 3), Blackpool 1; Whitley 6; Dundee 18 (B Wood, 9).
Second division: Deeside 10, Bournemouth 2; Grimsby 5, Streatham Bruins 1. Other Games: Peterborough 11, Avon 4; Bournemouth 8, Peterborough 8.

ROWING

Oxford pair go sick

By Jim Railton

By the end of Tideway training yesterday for Saturay's Boat Race the bow pair of the Oxford crew were out of action. On their return from the Isle of Wight over the weekend, the Oxford two-man, Hugh Clay, was confined to bed. "He is flu-ish", the Oxford coach, Daniel Topolski, said. Clay's place in the morning was taken by his counterpart in the Isis crew, Lynton Richmond.

Then, before Oxford's win in their traditional match against the Old Blues, the bowman, Bill Lang, had joined the sick list. The substitutes in the Oxford boat in the afternoon were the Isis oarsmen Peter Buchanan and Chris Long.

The last thing any crew want with six days to go to the Boat Race is an influenza epidemic. Yesterdav was the only blight so far in Oxford's meticulous preparations and it is hoped the gremlins can be grounded overnight. In 1979 the Cambridge crew were affected by a virus, and the death-knell sounded when their stroke man and president, John Woodhouse, resigned his seat on the morning of the race.

Cambridge's one remaining doubt, bowman Ewen Pearson has yet to be finally resolved. Pearson, who dislocated his shoulder playing football last week, sat at seven in the Goldie eight and came through "two hard five-minute rows in rough water". His real trial cane in the afternoon when he resumed his seat *in the bows of the Cambridge eight.* He looked efficient in some powerful efforts from standing starts and should be fit.

SQUASH RACKETS

Time for fresh look

By Richard Eaton

The Patrick International Festival at Chichester, scene of the disqualification of Hidayat Jahan, the world number two doubtless will be keen to *restore its reputation for* combining goodwill with professionalism when the tournament begins again after a rest day at the semi-final stage today.

The event has the highest prize money of 1983, a perspex court with four transparent walls, and the unique atmosphere of the Chichester Festival Theatre. It is said that such a graciously entrepreneurial setting *should* see the dismissal of one of the best-liked and most consistently watchable players of all time.

Contretemps between Jahan, always of a combustible temperament, and the referee, Graham Dixon, have been occurring *sporadically for some time.* With the increase of prize money incentives since the game went open and the inherent traffic prolbem with the limited room on a squash court, it was perhaps inevitable that such an incident would occur one day.

Jahan's absence means that the British national champion, Gawain Briars, has a semi-final with the *leading Egyptian, Gamal Awad,* whom he has beaten before, and a chance of reaching the final for the first time.

VOLLEYBALL

Promising start

By Paul Harrison

Scotland and Northern Ireland lost, but England won in the opening round of matches in the women's Spring Cup, sponsored by Café Hag, on Sunday. The Scots, drawn in a tough pool in Leeds, went down 3–0 (15–8, 15–7, 15–13) against Sweden, after seeing a 13–11 lead in the final set slip away.

Northern Ireland, in their first *international* tournament, were overwhelmed 3–0 by Spain (15–3, 15–4, 15–6) in a game lasting only 45 minutes at Colchester. England, in the same pool, made an encouraging start, beating Austria *3–0 (15–8, 15–13, 15–11).*

The teams favoured to meet in the finals in Birmingham on April 3, France, the holders, and West Germany, the leasing western European nation in last year's world championships, both won easily. England, have high hopes of making the final eighth and beating their highest previous position, ninth, in 1979-80.

Last night England's experienced squad overwhelmed the Irish 3-1 (15-4, 15-5, 15-2). The visitor's lack of international experience was ruthlessly exposed in a match which last only 35 minutes.

On the Scottish domestic scene, MIM look certain to win their fifth men's title in a row after beating Bellahill 3–0. They are also in the semi-finals of the *Royal Bank Cup,* which they hold, Nairn Travel are relegated from the first division after one season, and Whitburn, from Edinburgh, are promoted. Glasgow or Falkirk will accompany Nairn, while Paisley are likely to be the second promoted side after one season in the second division.

FOR THE RECORD

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Premier Division: Beckenham 1, Richmond 1; Blackheath 1, Teddington 1; Bromley 0, Guildford 3. League: Dulwich 0, Spencer 0; Hampstead 1, Mid-Surrey 2; Hawks 1, Tulse Hill 0; Maidenhead 0, Southgate 2; Purley 0, St Albans 2; Slough 14, Old Kingstonians 1; Surbiton 2, Hounslow 3.

LACROSSE

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: Regional Trophy: Lancashire 12, Cheshire 13; Yorkshire 21, Southern Counties 5.

FOOTBALL

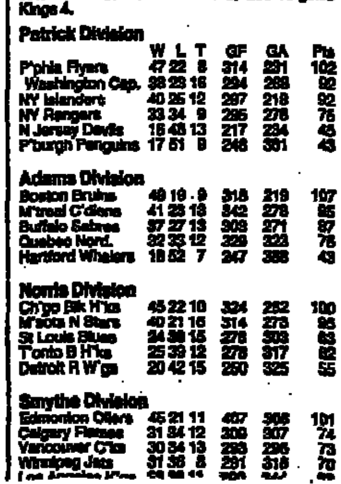
ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bradfieldians 4, Carthusians 1; Cholmeleians 2, Lancing 1; Foresters 3, Brentwoods 4. First division: Ardinians 2, Wykehamists 2; Etonians 2, Reptonians 2; Malvernians 1, Salopians 3; Wellingburians 1, Harrovians 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 3, Birmingham 0; Swindon 2, Fulham 1; West Ham 2, Brighton 1.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

VILMOURA, Portugal: International Grand Prix (GB unless stated): Seniors: 1, M Ribouiet (Fr) 184 out of 200; 2, A J Smith 181; 3, C Debbage 173. Women: 1, A Hillyer, 146; 2, R Simmons, 131; 3, E Foden, 129. Juniors: 1, P Dodd, 169; 2, P Foster, 158; 3, R Howe, 154. Veterans: 1, S Barlow 151; 2, J Hirst, 132.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 1; New York Rangers 5, Washington Capitals 4; Philadelphia Flyers 4, New Jersey Devils 1; Hartford Whalers 5, Boston Bruins 1; Chicago Black Hawks 8, Detroit Red Wings 0; Quebec Nordiques 8, *Buffalo Sabres 8; Calgary Flames 4,* Winnipeg Jets 3; Vancouver Canucks 8, Los Angeles Kings 4.



Patrick Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
P'phia Flyers	47	22	8	314	231	102
Washington Cap.	38	23	16	294	268	92
NY Islanders	40	26	12	297	218	92
NY Rangers	33	34	9	285	278	75
N Jersey Devils	16	48	13	217	234	45
P'burgh Penguins	17	51	9	248	361	43

Adams Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Boston Bruins	49	19	9	318	219	107
M'treal C'diens	41	25	13	342	278	95
Buffalo Sabres	37	27	13	303	271	87
Quebec Nord.	32	33	12	329	323	76
Hartford Whalers	18	52	7	247	388	43

Norris Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Ch'go Blk H'ks	45	22	10	324	262	100
M'sota N Stars	40	21	16	314	275	95
St Louis Blues	24	38	15	276	308	63
T'onto B H'ks	25	39	12	278	317	62
Detroit R W'gs	20	42	15	250	325	55

Smythe Division	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Edmonton Oilers	45	21	11	407	306	101
Calgary Flames	31	34	12	309	307	74
Vancouver C'ks	30	34	13	293	296	73
Winnipeg Jets	31	38	8	291	318	70
Los Angeles Kings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MODERN PENTATHLON

PARIS: Fencing: 1, P Four (Fr) 1,058; 2, J Buzgo (Hun) 1,026; D Seyfried (Fr) 1,000; 4, L Dobi (Hun) 972; equal 5, M Donev (Bul) J Bouzou (Fr), Y Besenov (USSR) and M Kadlec (Cz) all 916. British placings: 10, M Mumford 880, 13, R Phelps 832, 35, S Sowerby 580. Team: 1, Hungary 2,880; 2, France A 2,682; 3, France B 2,606; 4, Bulgaria 2,524; equal 5, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Soviet Union 2,496; 8, Britain 2,272. Overall (after two events): 1, Four 2,128; 2, Buzgo 2,098; 3, Seyfried 2,084; 4, Dobi 2,040; equal 5, Donev and Bouzou 1,986. British: 7, Mumford 1,960; 10, Phelps 1,932; 30, Sowerby 1,880. Team: 1, Hungary 6,088; 2, France A 5,810; 3, France B 5,786; 4, *Czechoslovakia 5,736; 5, Bulgaria 5,694;* 6, Soviet Union 5,690; 7, Britain 5,572.

RACKETS

NEW YORK: United States open: Final: M Talbot bt N Edwards, 15-11, 18-15, 15-12, 15-10. Third place play-off: M Sanchez (Mex) bt C Caldwell (Car) 5-15, 15-11, 15-12.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 94, Cleveland Cavaliers 80; Washington Bullets 120, Indiana Pacers 101; Kansas City Kings 110, Portland Trail Blazers 95; Seattle Supersonics 122, Utah Jazz 108; Los Angeles Lakers 114, Houston Rockets 93.

Eastern Conference
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia 76ers	58	11	.843	–
Boston Celtics	48	22	.686	11
New Jersey Nets	45	26	.634	14½
New York Knicks	38	33	.535	21½
Washington Bullets	34	36	.486	25

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee Bucks	46	26	.639	–
Atlanta Hawks	37	35	.514	9
Detroit Pistons	32	39	.451	13½
Chicago Bulls	25	46	.352	20½
Cleveland Cavaliers	18	53	.254	27½
Indiana Pacers	18	53	.254	27½

Western Conference
Mid-west Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio Spurs	44	27	.620	–
Denver Nuggets	39	33	.542	5½
Kansas City Kings	36	35	.507	8
Dallas Mavericks	36	36	.500	8½
Utah Jazz	25	47	.347	19½
Houston Rockets	13	58	.183	31

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles Lakers	51	18	.739	–
Phoenix Suns	43	28	.606	9
Seattle Supersonics	41	31	.569	11½
Portland Trail Blazers	40	31	.563	12
Golden State Warriors	25	46	.352	27
San Diego Clippers	24	47	.338	28

Pounds pour in for Diesis in the Guineas

By Michael Seely

Diesis was backed to win over £60,000 with William Hill yesterday. The London firm lifted their guard a trifle yesterday morning when they offered 9-2 for the 2,000 Guineas against Lord Howarde Walden's impressive winners of the Middle Park and Dewhurst Stakes. Two intrepid punters were through the gap like a flash as they booked individual wagers of £10,000 each-way and £5,000 each-way.

One of the few chinks in the bookmaker's otherwise impenetrable armour is that they have to bet according to figures and due to the support for Vincent O'Brien's Danzatore, who may make his reappearance at Pheonix Park on Saturday, and also for Gorytus, they have had to lengthen the odds against Diesis.

Historically, this price does not make sense. It is not just under even money against a horse who has won two group one races as a two-year-old being placed in the Guineas. That is what Hills were suggesting and it must also not be forgotten so easily Diesis beat Dunbeath, Salieri and The Fort in a gallop before the Dewhurst. The Tote still offer 4-1 against Henry Cecil's full brother to Kris and this price should be taken.

The value of the top two-year-old form was maintained at Leicester yesterday when Proclaim landed the odds of 13-8 laid on Stavros Niarchos's Mr Prospector colt in the Burton Overy Stakes. Greville Starkey made every yard of the running on the winner. Below the distance Able Albert joined Proclaim in the lead, but tired inside the last furlong. Proclaim galloped on strongly to win by one-and-half lengths from Drumalis, with Able Albert a head away third. Beldale Concorde finished fourth and will be all the better for the race.

Proclaim was allotted 8st 12lb in the Free Handicap, 9lbs less than Diesis and confirmed his rating with Drumalis who was given 8st 8lb. On paper at least Able Albert stole the honours of the race. After winning four minor races in the early part of last season for Peter Easterby the Abwah colt jarred himself and was not seen out again. "He will now go for the Ladbroke European Free Handicap at Newmarket on April 13 where he has 8st 3lb to carry," Easterby said.

Ian Balding was also delighted with the running of Dromalis. "He'll run in the the Italian 2,000 Guineas on April 10 if we can make reasonable travel arrangements" the Kingsclare trainer said. Balding is noted for adopting an attacking policy with his horses and in the past three seasons has already won the Italian Derby with Glint of Gold and their St Leger with Crusader Castle.

Proclaim will now be aimed at Salisbury's 2,000 Guineas trial followed by an assault on the Guineas itself. As always Guy Harwood had his horses in magnificent condition for the start of the season and has already saddled three winners from five runners. Proclaim won three of his five starts last year and also finished runner up to Gorytus in Doncaster's Champangne Stakes where he was beaten five lengths. A resolute galloper, who lacked the ability to quicken in the highest company, Proclaim is one of six horses that Mr Niarchos has in training at Pulborough.

Northern Adventure is Harwood's other possible runner in The Guineas. This unbeaten Far North colt first goes for the Free Handicap in which he has 8st 0lb to carry. Sackford runs in the Easter Stakes at Kempton on Saturday

Reg Hollinshead's horses have also been running well and the Staffordshire trainer had his third winner this season when Tinoco resisted the late attack of Thoughtless in the Simon de Montfort Maiden Stakes. Tinoco cost 9,200 guineas when sold out of Dick Hern's stable last autumn, but Thoughtless was a $750,000 purchase at Keeneland.

At Leicester this afternoon it may pay to take a chance with Cornish Gem in the Holwell Handicap. The four-year-old was one of the early favourites for the Lincoln, but was balloted out at the overnight stage of declarations. Although Cornish Gem disappointed towards the end of last season he had earlier finished third behind Hays in Salisbury's 2,000 guineas trial. He is obviously reasonably treated

RACING

Careless riding ban for Carson

Willie Carson, the royal jockey, was given a six-day suspension by the Ayr stewards for careless riding after finishing third on Mendick Adventure in the Kidsneuk Maiden Stakes. The stewards found that Carson's mount interferred with Rosinka, who finished second to Special Fruit, but the placings were unaltered.

This is the first time that the new rule for careless riding, which puts the full penalty on the jockey, and allows the owner to keep the prize money has been used. Carson's ban does not stop him from riding the 2,000 guineas hope, Gorytus, in the Clerical Medical Greenham Stakes at Newbury on April 16, as the ban starts on April 6.

Carson said afterwards: "This is the first time I have got a six-day suspension for keeping straight. The gap was there, but Alan Mercer on Rosinka took out his whip and his mount began to roll. I will not be appealing".

Denys Smith, who trains Mendick Adventure said: "I feel that Willie was not to blame, and I stand by my jockey. The runner-up should not have come up on the inside". It was surprising that the press were unable to view the race film. Immediately after the race the film was despatched by plane to London.

Rouse back with treble

Brian Rouse, in action for the first time since returning from Hongkong, where he rode four winners, celebrated his resumption by riding the first three winners at Folkestone yesterday. Tom Forrester, Lawers and Janus produced a 217-1 treble.

Rouse, 43 next week, took the lead 50 yards from the post on Tom Forrester to beat Johnny Frenchman by a length in the Headcorn Stakes. This gave the Epsom trainer, Arthur Pitt, success with his first runer of the new season, for which he has a team of 24 lined up. "They'll be racing in the third division, so to speak", said Pitt.

Scot Lane to follow an upward path

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With the Sun Grand National less than two weeks away the Alanbrooke Memorial steeplechase will be the one to set the pulse of the hardened racegoer pumping at Sandown Park today, when the programme also includes the 100th running of the Royal Artillery Gold Cup. The field for the Alanbrooke includes Scot Lane and Approaching, whose recent form is entwined with that of Corbiere and Keengaddy, two horses whose names are being mentioned increasingly as potential winners of this year's Aintree epic.

But for fluffing the last jump of all, Approaching would not have been beaten as far as three lengths by Keengaddy over today's course and distance on March 12. On the other hand, Scot Lane made no such error whrn he stormed home five lengths ahead of Corbiere to win the Ritz Club National Hunt steeplechase at Cheltenham recently.

The Cheltenham event is invariably one of the toughest races of the meeting and now that he has struck form I expect to see Scot Lane sustain the improvement that he has clearly made this spring. Today's race should be a stepping stone that will either bring him back to Sandown for a crack at the Whitbread Gold Cup or lead him to Ayr for the Scottish Grand National.

The coveted trophy for the Royal Artillery Gold Cup was first presented in 1863, but no meetings were held during the Boer War or during the two world wars and other meetings have had to be abandoned so the centenary falls now.

To those who maintain that meetings such as this are anachronisms and have no place in the modrn racing calendar I can only counter by saying that their argument is certainly not borne out by figures. The attendance at Sandown on Military Gold Cup Day earlier this month was nearly double the usual figure.

The finish of the Royal Arillery should concern Fury Spirit, who was runner-up to the Drunken Duck in the Dick McCreery Cup here earlier this month; Swift Wood the winner of a hunter chase at Fakenham 11 days ago and De Pluvinel, who finished fourth in the Military Gold Cup, albeit 16 lengths behind the winner.

Fury Spirit is just preferred in this instance, even though she was beaten 12 lengths in her race. Tim Thomson Jones, who rode her on that occasion, confirmed that they would have given Broderick Munro-Wilson and the Drunken Duck a much harder race had not his mare "blown up" between the last two fences. Fury Spirit will be much the fitter for that race now.

With Dancing Brig, Mr Mellors, Shane Hill, Tiepolino and Kentigern all standing their ground, the Royal Artillery Ubique Challenge Cup for hunters promises to be an even better race. This was one of the four that Mr Mellors won last season and he will be fitter than when he finished fifth behind Strombolus at Doncaster in February. Kentigern enters the fray, fit and fresh after three nicely-spaced victories at Hereford, Newton Abbot and Leicester where his young rider, Alison Dare was seen to great advantage on each occasion.

However I still prefer Dancing Brig who impressed me considerably when he won at Newbury earlier this month. Dancing Brig has been beaten in the meantime at Towester, but by all accounts he should not have been. It is always easy to criticise from the stands, but the general concensus of opinion was that his rider, the immensely experienced Dermot Browne, made one of his rare mistakes and overdid the waiting tactics.

Martin Tate, trainer of Scot Lane (4.35)

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME Folkestone: 3.15 Parabems, 4.15 Seatell. Leicester: 2.45 Lambwath Hall, Oops-a-Daisy. Ayr: 4.30 Prince Lafita.

RUGBY UNION

Macklin is given Under-23 trial

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Jeremy Macklin, the Cambridge University No 8 who has been involved in England's senior squad training this season, has been named as a flanker in the Rest side who play England Students at the Wasps ground on April 6. The game is regarded as a trial for the England under-23 party which will play three matches in Romania in May; the tour party will be selected the following day.

The teams were picked after last weekend's squad training at Bisham Abbey under the direction of Dick Greenwood, the under-23 coach whose appointment as senior coach in succession to Mike Davis is expected to be ratified next month; Don Rutherford, the Rugby Union's technical administrator; and David Shaw, the London division technical administrator. Three senior caps have been named for the trial game, in Trick, the Students' right wing, Stringer, the Rest full back, and Youngs, who will captain the Rest from scum half.

The Students, who had first call on players, have more immediate concerns than the Romania tour. On April 13 they are due to play Welsh Students at Swansea, a match they lost last year, and apart from Trick they have picked four "B" internationals, Martin, at full back, Perry (stand-off), Enevoldson, the captain and tight-head prop, and Emeruwa (No 8). To Trick's speed on the right they have harnessed the equally fast Evans on the left, whose confident running was seen to good advantage in Leicester's John Player Cup win over London Scottish on Saturday.

The decision by the Rest to play Macklin on the flank, leaving the No. 8 position to Richards, of Leicester, is an interesting one and will test Macklin's pace over the ground and mauling ability at the breakdown. Indeed, the Rest back row look to have impressive mobility, with the Nottingham flanker, Rees, as front runner.

The Wakefield centre, Barley, is not available for Romania but his club colleague, Townend, wins a place with the promising Cambridge University left wing, Bailey, outside him. Bailey was unable to take a full part in training at Bisham because of a damaged shoulder; two other absentees – both sidelined by dislocated shoulders – were Gadd and Dun, flankers from Gloucester and Wasps respectively, but both will be in contention for Romania.

ENGLAND STUDENTS: C Martin (Bath University); D Trick (Bath University), F Clough (Durham University), S Hogg (Exeter University), B Evans (Derby Lonsdale College); M Perry (Warwick University), G Paige (London University); D Sole (Exeter University), B Moore (Nottingham University), P Enevoldson (London University, captain), P Buckton (Manchester Polytechnic), F Munday (West London Institute), B Kidner (University College, London), D Mumby (Exeter University), F Emeruwa (Manchester University).

THE REST: N Stringer (Wasps); S Smith (Cambridge University), S Halliday (Bath), S Townend (Wakefield), M Bailey (Cambridge University); R Andrew (Cambridge University), N Youngs (Leicester, captain); S Redfern (Leicester), M Dixon (Fylde), J Curry (Gosforth), J Macklin Cambridge University), J Brain (Gloucester), N Wilkinson (Waterloo), G Rees (Nottingham), D Richards (Leicester). Travelling reserves: G Halsey (Harlequins), J Carr (Bristol), T Buttimore (Coventry), S Barnes (Bristol), N Ballard (Newport), M Higgs (Sale), C Tressler (Leicester), M Hobley (Coventry), M Thomas (Sale), P Thomas (Coventry), J Ellison (Headingley).

Referee: J Trigg (London).

HOCKEY

Oxford are indebted to Pouncey

By Sydney Friskin

Against the backdrop of the snow-clad Pentland Hills, Oxford and Cambridge drew 1-1 in the British Universities Sports Federation tournament at Edinburgh yesterday. Both sides finished a hard day's work three points to the good and seem most likely to qualify for the semi-finals from group B.

The Cambridge attack was blunted slightly without Scott, who was unavailable, but the absence of Keohane from the Oxford front line took some of the edge out of their own assaults, so that the balance was redressed

Oxford have come to rely a great deal on Pouncey, who once again showed his ability to seize chances. He rescued them from an awkward situation in the morning by neutralizing Scotland's 1-0 lead and did the same thing against Cambridge after Mitchell had given them the lead from a penalty stroke in the thirteenth minute. Pulling the ball back from the line Pouncy drove in a hard shot which left a Cambridge defender helpless.

Seven minutes from time Oxford failed to convert a penalty stroke, Barr having saved well from Stevenson, but towards the end Cambridge came dangerously close to scoring. They had earlier beaten Wales 6-1, Dickinson having scored twice, Mitchell, Gregory, Bauser and Walker one each. The only goal from Wales, who reduced the lead to 4-1, was scored by Hassal. Oxford's match-winner against Scotland came from Robinson and Scotland's goal, the result of a slip in the Oxford defence, was scored by Kell.

GROUP A: UAU 0, Trinity College Dublin 0; Northern Ireland 0, London 1; UAU 0, Northern Ireland 0; Trinity College Dublin 0, London 3. GROUP B: Cambridge 6, Wales 1; Oxford 2, Scotland 1; Cambridge 1, Oxford 1; Wales 1, Scotland 0.

CRICKET

Indian changes

Georgetown (Reuter) – The Indian cricketers, outplayed in the previous encounter in the series, make two changes for today's second one-day international against the West Indies in Berbice. The opening batsman, Anshuman Garkwad, and left-arm spinner, Maninder Singh, make room for the all-rounder, Ravi Shastri, and a medium-pace swing bowler, Balwinder Singh Sandhu. he West Indies are expected to return the team which won the first one-day match and the first two Test matches.

WEST INDIES (from): C H Lloyd (captain), C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, I V A Richards, A L Logie, H A Gomes, P J Dujon, S F A Bacchus, M D Marshall, A M E Roberts, M A Holding, J Garner, W W Davis.

INDIA: Kapil Dev (captain), S M Gavaskar, R J Shastri, M Amarnath, D B Vengsarkar, A Malhotra, Yashpal Sharma, S Madan Lal, S M H Kirmani, B S Sandhu, S Venkataraghavan.

VIDEO REVIEW

The All Black way of making the ball do the work

By Derek Wyatt

With almost uncanny timing, two new videograms produced by the New Zealand Rugby Football Union and entitled Secrets of the All Blacks have just become available. Volume one covers Passing and Running and The Leap (lineout play) and the second volume examines The Powerhouse (rucking and mauling) and Close Contact (scrummaging).

Rugby writers have lamented the poor running skills in the international series just ended. The Rugby Union's senior coaches have been trying to encourage the French pattern of back play over the last year. When we think of the All Blacks we usually give credit to their forwards, forgetting that three-quarters like Bill Osborne, Bruce Robertson, Bryan Williams and Stuart Wilson would have graced any world XV.

In the passing and running section Bob Scott, the former All Black full back, concentrates purely on basic technique. He does not recommend a particular method of passing but emphasizes that it should always put a player into space. He suggests that the stand-off half should take the ball with his outside hand which would find little favour in Australian or French coaching manuals. I would take issue with the recommendation that at lineouts it is safe for scrum halves to pass with their backs to the opposition flankes.

The lineout play of the All Blacks has generally been more disciplined than that of the home countries, even though the coaches in this film, Bob Stuart and Jim Stewart, berate the current sloppiness in New Zealand. To this end, and with the assistance of the senior New Zealand referee, Peter McDavitt, the laws are carefully explained.

There are two major differences in their concept of the lineout. The first is that they prefer to catch and drive the ball forward and to attack from either side of the ensuing maul or ruck. The driving wedge has been desregarded of late in Britain: we have tended to secure possession (albeit rather slowly) and then release the ball via the scrum half to the three-quarters. Both coaches stress that the same attitude to the lineout should be adopted, that is, it should be driven, irrespective of whose throw-in it is. It will be absorbing to see how the Lions cope with this approach.

The second difference is that they position their jumpers at two, three, five and seven in the lineout, whereas we rarely bother with positions two and three, opting usually for two and four, or three and five. The coaches conclude by recommendding that teams should dispense with two and four- man lineouts as they were negative and unproductive.

In explaining the concept of rucking and mauling the New Zealand coaches also provide a number of worthwhile practices essential, they say, for improving technique. Already clubs in Britain are using multi-gyms to improve their strength but weight training is not highlighted by the All Blacks as a method to improve their forwards's underlying potential.

Interestingly, both coaches prefer the maul to the ruck. However, they stress that the decision as to whether it is possible to maul has to be made in a split second and, that being the case, rucking tends to predominate, at least in New Zealand Rugby. The mechanics of scrummaging are dealt with but not in great detail. A scrummaging machine is regarded as "an absolut must" for a club, success being purely a matter of repetition: "scrum after scrum after scrum".

Secrets of the All Blacks (Vol. I and II) available in VHS and Betamax (each tape lasts sixty minutes).

RACKETS

No flurries for finalists

By Roy McKelvie

Eton and Tonbridge, both winning one sided matches yesterday, qualified for today's final of the schools championship at Queen's Club. Giddins and Brooks (Eton) overcame Van Onselen and Woolhouse (Malvern) 15-6, 15-9, 15-8, 15-2.

The latter match was disappointing, though it did show up Spurling as the best all-round player in the competition. Charterhouse, having given a neat performance against the Tonbridge second pair on Sunday, were completely outpaced, especially Klepper. Owen-Browne outplayed Thompson on the backhand side of the court and with two more years at school he has a promising future.

Eton's match with Malvern was a ragged affair. Giddins, with a two-handed backhand, was the dominating player, showing excellent ball control even if his style is stiff. He kept the ball low, used the walls to advantage and made few unforced errors.

PROFESSIONALS CUP: Second pairs semi-finals: Radley (M L Carr and C R Morris-Adams) bt Tonbridge (T Shaw and N Shaw), 18-13, 15-10, 15-3, 8-15, 6-15, 15-3. Haileybury (T W Symons and J E Dawes) bt Malvern (W D A Wilcox and A J Chester) 15-8, 15-12, 15-9, 15-9.
Colts championship: final round: Harrow (D G Dick and D J Nirmalalingam) bt Tonbridge (S Davies and J Coburn), 15-4, 15-5, 15-3, 15-3.

Leicester

Draw: No advantage.

2.15 KEYTHORPE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,427: 7f) (15 runners)

1		ATTRATZKY (M Hinchliffe) M Hinchliffe 9-0	Sarah Wilkinson 7	14
2	0-	BLITHE BARD (Mrs A Hoffberger) R Houghton 9-0	J Reid	13
3	30-	BRIGHT SPIRIT (M Nelson) R Baker 9-0	T Ives	10
4	00000-	CLANGERWINSTANLEY (C Langer) D Laing 9-0	W Newnes	3
5	00-	CUTACROSS (P Locke) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	12
6	0-	JCBROKE (E Moller) G Wragg 9-0	P Eddery	2

[illegible]

2.45 BESCABY STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,008: 5f) (7)

[illegible]

3.15 KIBWORTH CLAIMING STAKES (3-y-o: £1,573: 1m 4f) (9)

[illegible]

3.45 HOLWELL HANDICAP (£1,934: 1m 2f) (18)

[illegible]

4.15 HARBOROUGH STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,490: 1m) (13)

[illegible]

4.45 BUTLER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,679: 5f) (11)

[illegible]

Ayr

Draw advantage: 5f, 6f, high numbers best

2.0 CASTLEHILL HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,301: 1m 2f) (14 runners)

1	0414-	HILLSDOWN GOLD (D) I Vickers 6-10-0	G Hughes	10
2	04/20-	LOUVIERS (D) G Richards 5-9-8	J Carroll	1
3	340-0	WEBS RANGE (B) M Naughton 4-9-6	E Guest	12
4	110/0	STATE TROOPER (CD) R Stubbs 6-9-5	M Keogh 5	8
5	0/001-	BOREHAM DOWN (D) M Lambert 4-9-1		

[illegible]

2.30 AUCHANS STAKES (maidens: £890: 1m) (13)

[illegible]

3.0 COODHAM HANDICAP (£1,615: 1m 5f) (9)

[illegible]

11	0000-	SUNRULLAH W H Williams 4-8-7	C Dwyer	5
12	4000-	HAZEL BANK (B) R Allan 4-8-5	S Webster	1

5-2 Major Setback, 7-2 Scottish Dream, 9-2 The Small Miracle, 6 Caro Nome, 8 Sandfoot, 10 Connector, 12 Auld Lang Syne, 20 others.

3.30 LAMLASH STAKES (selling: £883: 6f) (11)

1	00/30-	JUMP JAR (D) D Chapman 4-9-9	D Nicholls	1
2	000-0	NIGHT CLOWN A Bailey 4-9-9	S Cauthen	7
3	000-0	THUNDERBRIDGE S Norton 4-8-9	J Lowe	10
4	0000-	MY FANCY J Berry 4-8-6	K Darley	6
8	000-	BLACKFEET J S Wilson 4-8-13	–	8
9	4020-	MAJESTIC TOWER (B) C Gray 4-8-13	N Connorton 3	3
12	0304-	NAUGHTY TWINKLE A Balding 4-8-10	J Balding	4
16	040-	FLASHY VYNZ W H Williams 3-7-12	N Carlisle 3	5
20	00-0	DONNA GREY R Stubbs 3-7-9	M Fry 5	11
21	0000-	LINANHOT A Young 3-7-9	N Day	2
22		MANDY ANN W H Williams 3-7-9	L Charnock	9

9-4 Jump Jar, 3 Flashy Vynz, 9-2 Night Clown, 6 Thunderbridge, 10 Majestic Tower, 12 Donna Grey, Mr Fancy, 20 others.

4.0 HILLHOUSE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,137: 5f) (6)

1	CLANTIME J Berry 8-11	S Morris 5	5
2	FORM MASTER Denys Smith 8-11	W Carson	3
3	MIKEY A Bailey 8-11	DOUBTFUL	
4	NORTHERN HILLS G Richards 8-11	E Hide	4
5	RICHARDS BAY R Allan 8-11	C Dwyer	1
6	SADARAR R J Williams 8-11	R Cochrane	2

11-8 Form Master, 2 Sadarar, 9-2 Northern Hills, 8 Clantime.

4.30 SMITHSTONE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,550: 5f) (6)

1	0100-	CAPTAIN TEMPEST T Barron 9-7	S Webster	4
4	2000-	INDY A Bailey 9-5	S Cauthen	1
6	0230-	PRINCESS NAVARRO (B) R Stubbs 8-6	M Fry 5	5
7	000-0	PEG'S PETAL (D) J Gilbert 8-3	N Carlisle 7	3
9	0000-	RAPID LADY (D) Mrs M Nesbitt 7-11	S Griffiths 7	6
10	0402-	SUPER WARRIOR (D) K Ivory 7-7	P Howard 5	2

2 Super Warrior, 7-2 Princess Navarro, 9-2 Indy, 6 Captain Tempest, 8 Peg's Petal, 10 Rapid Lady.

Ayr selections

By Michael Seely

2.00 Rosett. 2.30 Gennaro. 3.00 Jump Tas. 4.00 Sadarar. 4.30 Peg's Petal.

Leicester selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 The Minster. 2.45 Puente Romano. 3.15 Cubic Zirconia. 3.45 Cornish Gem. 4.15 Ampersand. 4.45 Shanouska.

Sandown Park NH

Tote double 3.30, 4.35. Treble 3.0, 4.0, 5.05.

2.30 DOWNS CONDITIONAL JOCKEY CHASE (Selling handicap: £1,301: 2m 18yd) (15 runners)

[illegible]

3.0 BRITISH AEROSPACE RAPIER CHASE (novices: £2,430: 2m 4f 68yd) (7)

[illegible]

3.30 CLERICAL, MEDICAL RIGHT OF THE LINE CHASE (handicap: £2,401: 2m 18yd) (5)

[illegible]

4.0 ROYAL ARTILLERY GOLD CUP CHASE (£1,804: 3m 118yd) (7)

[illegible]

4.35 ALANBROOKE CHASE (handicap: £3,882: 3m 118yd) (6)

501	031f	MANTON CASTLE J Gifford 9-11-10	R Rowe
503	p/01	SCOT LANE M Tate 10-11-9 (4 ex)	C Smith
507	3202	APPROACHING J Gifford 12-11-0	T Thomson Jones
509	p431	SKEGBY O Brennan 9-10-10 (4 ex)	M Brennan
510	1033	SOINTULLA BOY Mrs H Houlbrooke 8-10-6	Mr Houlbrooke 7
512	1-043	VERY LIGHT T Forster 9-10-2	H Davies

7-4 Scot Lane, 100-30 Very Light, 5 Manton Castle, 13-2 Approaching, 8 Skegby, 12 Sointulla Boy.

5.05 ROYAL ARTILLERY UBIQUE HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £1,744: 2m 4f 68yd) (9)

601	f004	MY BUCK P Clarke 11-12-6	P Clarke 7
602	14-12	DANCING BRIG T Clay 12-12-2	R Fear 7
604	p00-f	INTEGRATION E Retter 9-12-2	G Cann
605	1u3-0	MR MELLORS (CD) Mrs A Villar 10-12-2	S Sherwood 4
606	0-401	SHANE HILL J Gifford 10-12-2	T Thomson Jones
607	-p104	TIEPOLINO (C) K Bishop 11-12-2	K Bishop 7
609	/f-111	KENTIGERN Mrs J Bainbridge 7-11-12	Miss A Dare 7
612	10-34	LEANAN N Vyner 7-11-12	D Cantillon 7
613		PROUDWAY R Whittaker 6-11-12	C Moore 7

15-8 Dancing Brig, 11-4 Kentigern, 5 Tiepolino, 13-2 Mr Mellors, 10 Shane Hill, 14 Leanan, 20 others.

Sandown Park selections

By Michael Phillips

2.30 Truncheon. 3.0 Leander Blue. 3.30 Classified. 4.0 Fury Spirit. 4.30 Scot Lane. 5.05 Dancing Brig.

Leicester results

[illegible]

Folkestone

[illegible]

Ayr

4.00 (4.01) GARNOCK handicap (3-y-o: £1,564: 1m 2f)

OLYMPIC CHARM b c by Filiberto–Pink [illegible]

[illegible]

Wolverhampton NH

[illegible]

Legal Appointments

Assistant Solicitor
c.£11,000-£20,000 + 25%

The Legal Department of the Hong Kong Mass Transit Railway provides a full range of legal services to all departments of the Corporation. There is a vacancy for an Assistant Solicitor, preferably with at least two to three years post admission experience of *commercial*, property and industrial work gained within private practice or industry.

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Ephesians 4. 23. 24 (J.B.)

BIRTHS

ASHTON – On March 23rd, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Fiona and Mark – a daughter.

BARTRAM – on 27th March at Queen Charlotte's, to Ann and Peter, a son, Robert Peter George.

BUTLER – On March 27, 1983 (Palm Sunday), at the British Hospital, Woolwich, to Philippa (nee Howell) and Max, a daughter (Laetitia) – Tom's little sister.

DALGLISH – On March 23rd, to Avril (Smith) and James – a daughter Tallulah Bronwen Clare, at the West London Hospital. Lived and much loved, two days. No letters please. Donations to the Friends of the West London Hospital.

ELDRIDGE – On March 27, at the Barratt Maternity Home, Northampton, to Alexandra and Mark, a daughter.

FERGUSON – Early on March 2nd 1983, to Julie and Alex, a son Peter, a brother for James.

GRAHAM – On March 20, 1983, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Grizelda (nee George) and Christopher, a daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth, a sister for Christopher.

GREER. – On 27th March at Westminster Hospital, a splendid daughter, Carolina Victoria Alice, to Isabel and Robin. A much wanted sister for Olivia.

KEWISH.–On March 25th, at Carlisle, to Celia (nee Bird) and Michael–a son (Guy Charles).

MOORE – on March 21, to Derry & Alexandra, a son.

MORTON – On 24th March at Aberdare Hospital to Rosalind (nee Matthews) and Reverend Andrew, a son, Alexander Philip, brother for Owain.

REED HERBERT – On March 27th 1983, to Vanessa (nee Watkin) and Nicholas, a son.

SIDNEY – On 26th March to Isobel and Philip, a daughter.

SULLY on March 23rd at Cuckfield Hospital to Helena (nee Womack) and John – a daughter Victoria, sister to Robert and Andrew.

SWORD – On March 25th 1983, to Gill (nee Morris) and David, a son.

TURNBULL – on March 24 to Susie (Young) & Roger, a daughter, Eleanor Rachel.

WILLIAMS.–On 24th March, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Caroline (nee de Meric) and Ray–a daughter.

WILLIAMS. – On March 25th at the Welbeck Clinic to Julia and Jim – a daughter (Charlotte Louise).

BIRTHDAYS

[illegible]

MARRIAGES

GOLDEN WEDDING

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

MEMORIAL SERVICES

[illegible]

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BRENTFORD – A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lancelot William Viscount Brentford of Newick Park, Sussex, will be held at the Church of St Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall, London, EC2 on Wednesday, 20th April at 12.30 pm.

GREGORY – HOOD. – A memorial service for Mrs Dorothy Gregory-Hood, will be held at 3.30 pm. on Friday 22 April at St James Church, Styvechale, South Coventry, Warkickshire.

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

AGAZARIAN. – Jack Charles Stanmore, F/LT. Royal Air Force V.R., murdered 29th March, 1945, Flossenberg; and Noel le Chevalier F/O Royal Air Force V.R., killed in action 16th May, 1941, Cyrenaica.
Detur Gloria Soli Deo.

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of FIRBRIDGE ESTATES Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 28th day of April, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Robert Paul Welby, FCA, of 5th Floor, Egyptian House, 170 Piccadilly, London W1V 9DD the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 17th day of March 1983.
R. P. WELBY
Liquidator

HIGHLIGHT CO-ORDINATES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 8th day of April 1983 at 12.00 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 18th day of March 1983.
A. LEWIS, FCCA
Director

HIGHLIGHT CHILDRENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 8th day of April 1983 at 11.45 o'clock in the fore noon, for the purpose provided for in Sections 294 and 295. Dated the 18th day of March 1983.
A. Lewis FCCA Director

HIGHLIGHT SPORTS (MANUFACTURING) Limited

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Friday the 8th day of April 1983 at 11.30 o'clock in the fore noon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295. Dated 18th day of March 1983.
A. Lewis FCCA Director

Auctions and Antiques

COMPLETE Leather bound edition "The Arabian Nights". Translated by Sir R F Burton. Offers. Tel: 01 789 0681.

FUR AUCTIONS SALE – entries now being accepted for next fur sale on 27th April. Contact Donan Birchenough, Bonhams Auctioneers, Montpelier St, London SW7. Tel 01 584 9161.

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Part 1 of the important Collection of
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formed by the late
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WEDNESDAY, 27th APRIL, at 1 pm.
BRITISH ORDERS, DECORATIONS & MEDALS
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in gold silver and bronze
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ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS
in gold, silver and copper
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CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office
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OPERA & BALLET

BLOOMSBURY TH. Gordon St. WC1. S CC 387 9629. April 7, 8, 9 at 7.00. Dble Bill of Brit Prems. New Opera in FULL MOON IN MARCH by John Harbison. INNER VOICES by Brian Howard. Now Bkgs MARIO MAYA Gypsy Flamenco. April 11-23.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Ton't 7.30 LA CENERENTOLA. Tomor. Sat 7.00 THE FORCE OF DESTINY. Thurs 7.30 RUSALKA. Some seats avail at door each day.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA Postal Bkgs open April 6. Call (0273) 812411 for 24 hr. recorded information. Personal Bkgs open May 3. Tel Bkgs open May 4.

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Until Sat.
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THE ROYAL BALLET
Ton't at 8.00, La Bayadère/Prodigal Son/La Fin du jour. Sat at 2.0, La Fille mal gardée. Sat at 7.30, Orpheus/Valley of Shadows/Requiem.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tomor at 7.00, Die Zauberflöte. Thurs at 6.30, Don Carlos (perf. ends 11.15pm).
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SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 01-278 8916 (5 lines) CC Grp sales 01-379 6061. The Wells' Stagecoach: Phone B.O. for details.
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WELSH NATIONAL OPERA Bristol Hippodrome. Tel. (0272) 299444. Tonight Fidelio 7.30 pm. Wednesday Madam Butterfly 7.30 pm. Saturday 2 April Parsifal 4 pm.

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

Ceefax AM News headlines, weather and traffic details. Breakfast Time With Selina Scott and Frank Bough. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15; Sport at 6.42, 7.18, 8.18. The Wombles (r) 9.25 Jackanory 9.40 Dinky Dog Cartoons 10.00 Why Don't You . . .? School holiday ideas from Belfast 10.25 Play Chess 10.35 The Blue Danube.

Film: Wonderful Life (1964) Opening a short film season by the Peter Pan of pop, Cliff Richard, the Shadows and Una Stubbs are the young ones hired by a film crew in the Canary Islands.

News, weather with Richard Whitmore and Heather Payton 12.57 Financial Report and news headlines (subtitled).

Pebble Mill at One Further informality from the foyer 1.45 Fingerbobs.

Film: Bearheart of the Northwest (1964) He's a legendary dog that saves the daughter of a pioneer family in this folksy outdoors adventure.

5 Songs of Praise (r).

5 Play School (see BBC2, 11am) 4.20 The Top Hat Rabbits Czech cartoon 4.25 Think! This Way With Johnny Ball 4.40 Scooby Doo, Where Are You? (r).

0 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 The Baker Street Boys: The Case of The Captive Clairvoyant. Two-part mystery for Sherlock Holmes's little helpers begins with a murder at a music hall.

0 News, weather.

0 South East at Six.

5 Nationwide includes the final of the TSB Rock School Competition.

0 Ice Skating: Our indisputable World ice dance champions Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean return in triumph to headline a gala with fellow Helsinki medallists at Richmond ice rink.

0 Great Little Railways: The Good and the Quick The last of these travelogues by narrow-guage train follows the 280 miles of switchbacks and loops on the notorious Guayaquil to Quito line in vertiginous Ecuador.

0 Tears Before Bedtime New comedy series by Richard Waring has Geraldine McEwan and Francis Matthews as a middle-aged couple who find a novel solution to family friction. THEY run away from home.

0 News, weather.

5 Play For Today: Atlantis Cautionary canalside comedy by Peter Terson looks suspiciously intended to launch a series. But first its two hamfisted heroes must launch the rusty old colander they've sinfully been sold by sly old fox, Frank Middlemass. Colin Jeavons and Bruce Purchase play the innocents who answer "the call of the cut" and emerge as the Black Country answer to Laurel and Hardy after a succession of disasters as they try to make their dream boat seaworthy. But despite their endearing playing, and some well-timed sight gags, the play slowly pales, and my fear is that an eventual series might merely end up as 'another fine mess'.

40 People and Power To end this first session Francis Pym, the foreign secretary, on the World's economic problems, Delwyn Williams, MP, on the perils of canvassing and reporter James Naughtie on why the political parties do like to be beside the seaside.

23 News headlines.

25 Ballroom Champions: Finalists of the UK Ballroom Championships compete.

10 Weather and closedown.

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak with Gavin Scott, followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Anna Ford and Angela Rippon. Includes News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00; Pop slot at 8.50; Guest celebrity at 8.20; Agony advice at 8.50; Keep fit at 9.05; Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street. 10.30 Science International Michael Bentine's daily dose of scientific research. 10.35 The Greatest Race. Highlights from last year's record-breaking 27,000-mile Whitbread Round-the-World Yacht Race. 11.30 Film Fun.

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. For toddlers. 12.10 Once Upon a Time. 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Crown Court. A new three-day trial involves a firm of solicitors accused of conspiracy to defraud a trust fund.

2.00 A Plus at Easter. Daily conversations on faith begin with Delia Smith, James Fox and Brian Greenaway.

2.30 Love in a Cold Climate. Jean-Pierre Cassel joins the cast.

3.30 One of the Boys. Grandad Mickey Rooney hits the jackpot on a bank's cash dispenser.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. Same-day repeat of puppet programme. 4.15 The Moomins 4.20 Cartoon Comedy: The Incredible Detective. 4.45 CB TV – Channel 14. Magazine for teenagers.

5.15 The Grumbleweeds Radio Show. An intriguing crossover for the northern comedy group – not only from radio (where they have been enjoying a consistently funny series) but from BBC to ITV. This showcase is by way of a pilot.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! Ann Shearer reports a Surrey comprehensive school's pioneering success in integrating handicapped children.

6.35 Crossroads. Sally Banks discovers a secret.

7.00 Reporting London. Home produced drugs and, in a lighter vein, personalised 'telegrams' delivered in fancy dress.

7.35 Film; Birds of Prey (1972) Chase movie with a difference. Most of the action takes place above the ground. David Janssen plays an airborne traffic reporter who spots an armoured car hold-up from his helicopter. As he pursues the bandits in their chopper, he flashes back to his wartime experiences as a fighter pilot.

9.00 Studio. Saga about an Elysian recording studio has as its central character Art Markham, a Dylanesque rock casualty supposedly the poet of a generation. Yet in this second episode by Bob Mason, the sum of Art's articulacy is "Sorry fellers, I can't cope with this. I'm going through some heavy changes". What this in fact means is that Art is trying to kick his addiction to heroin, apparently by becoming an alcoholic instead. Michael Feast, as Art, makes the most of a sad job in a (TV) studio-bound fantasy.

10.00 News at Ten, then Thames News Headlines.

10.30 The Woman at Number 10: Mrs Thatcher talks to Sir Laurens van der Post (see Choice).

11.30 Mannix. This episode of the Mike Connors crime series has an appearance by Rona Barrett, the Hollywood gossip queen.

12.20 In His Image? Frances Donnelly discusses loneliness.

12.30 Closedown.

Mrs Thatcher: The Woman at No 10 (ITV, 10.30pm)

CHOICE

● It may be just a shop to you, but to some of its staff, Selfridges is for all the world, a stage. And the players that strut upon its 21,000 acres of floor space are eagerly thrust into the spotlight by John Pitman in JUST ANOTHER DAY (BBC 2, 9.30pm). There's Stan the goods lift man. "You don't see much daylight, do you?" asks Pitman, knowingly. "Every time I open the door, I expect to be handed bread and water", Stan replies. And Norman the postman. He was born Maurice, but hasn't been himself since seeing Norman Wisdom in "Trouble in Store" in 1953, while in the beauty salon, Pitman finds a masseuse named Miss Hooker (whose real name is Miss Hustler). Then stage names are all part of the fantasy, as the majestic Miss Brogan of Cosmetics explains: "The wonderful thing about this department is that we're more like show business than any other part of the store." The wonderful thing about Mr Pitman is that he acts as a fairy godfather who waves his magic mike and allows his subjects to shine for 30 seconds of stardom.

● THE WOMAN AT NUMBER 10 (ITV, 10.30pm), Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, is, of course, far too astute to invite a critic into her cabinet room, let alone her private study. Sir Laurens van der Post is, however, a dear friend, and it would be naive to expect anything other than the convivial conversation that results from their meeting before Michael Gill's cameras. But the chance to peer behind the most famous front door is, as always, irresistible, and repaid here by a guided tour of the seat of power (midway along the oval cabinet table, rather than at its head) and power's beautiful trappings (including three Turners, a Romney and a Joshua Reynolds). The personal territory Sir Laurens explores with Mrs Thatcher is already well-charted, from Grantham grocer-shop to political pre-eminence.

● In A SHEPHERD'S TALE (Radio 4, 7.50pm) the wind whistles and whips across the Cumbrian fells where Tommy Purdham farms his sheep. Four hundred years ago, gentleman farmer Thomas Tusser, of Suffolk, published his 500 Points of Good Husbandrie (in verse!) and Eric Robson's atmospheric record of the Lakeland Tommy's rural reminiscences and ruminations underline the strong tradition that links the two men, despite the passage of years and changing social values.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art - Seurat; 6.30 Photo-Chemistry - Colour; 6.55 Biology - Allostery; 7.20 Science - Spreading Oceans; 7.45 The Gambler - Dostoevsky; 8.10 Closedown.

11.00 Play School: Odd Socks, a story presented by Floella Benjamin and Ben Thomas (and on BBC1, 3.55) 11.25 Closedown.

5.10 Where Sunday Survives. Calvinism is not a one-day-a-week affair on the Hebridean Island of Lewis.

5.40 Manhunt of Mystery Island*. Penultimate episode of the classic nailbiter with Richard Bailey as its resourceful hero.

5.55 Riders of the Silver Screen. Celebration of the cowboy, with clips from classic westerns such as Shane, High Noon, Gunfight at the OK Corral (r).

6.40 The Waltons. Shades of Monty Python threaten to discolour this episode in the everyday life of gentle mountain-folk when a handsome young lumberjack logs in and puts Erin in a spin..

7.30 News, weather.

7.35 Film: The War of the Worlds (1953) There was no war over where the honours belonged in this entertaining adaptation of the H. G. Wells classic about an invasion from Mars. The Oscar rightly went to the extra-special effects ordered-up by producer George Pal and director Byron Haskin. Transposed from the English countryside to Southern California in the early Fifties, the film wisely employed the authorative tones of Cedric Hardwicke as its narrator. Gene Barry and Ann Robinson star, though the miniature models steal the scenes. Haskin and Pal, by the way, reversed the theme by filming Robinson Crusoe on Mars eleven years later.

9.00 Russell Harty Meets the Kids From Fame at the Opera House, Blackpool, where they are rehearsing for their British tour.

9.30 Just Another Day: Selfridges. John Pitman spends a leisurely day browsing at Oxford Street's most famous department store, though he's more interested in those who serve (see Choice).

10.00 Dear Ladies. Continuing this weekly peer through the lace curtains of Stackton Tressel's most celebrated residents. This watches as Dame Hilda prepares to volunteer as a cricket umpire, while Dr Evadne prepares for a visit from Stackton's twin town. Patrick Fyffe and George Logan are the dear ladies.

10.30 Newsnight.

11.20 Interval.

11.30 Open University: Lord Kelvin's Clock. Molecular science as used to determine the age of the Earth; 11.55 Functions. Mathematical functions.

12.25 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Years Ahead. Weekly retirement magazine concentrates on the problem of mental health and older people.

5.30 Wayne and Shuster. The Canadians open an hour of transatlantic television comedy that leads into a typically weighty night on C4. It's not just that such imported programming is relatively cheap (especially, one suspects, in the case of third-run classics like The Munsters and Dick Van Dyke, which follows) but that the indigenous independent sector doesn't appear to be overblessed with a sense of humour. All the more remarkable, then, that it actually sired two of the most original comedy series – No Problem! and Comic Strip Presents.

6.00 The Dick Van Dyke Show* Back to the TV comedy show about a TV comedy show and its colourful writers.

6.30 Common Interest: Final edition also concludes the critical consideration of the Brandt Commission's two reports on economic inequalities between the developed and under-developed nations. The Commission has called for immediate action by western governments to shift resources on a large scale.

7.00 Channel Four News recaps headlines at 7.30 and features business news at 7.40.

7.50 Comment. A personal point of view.

8.00 Brookside. This week's first of two visits to Phil Redmond's Liverpool close is concerned about the disappearance of Damon and Karen and the decision by Lucy and Gordon to spend Easter away together.

8.30 For What It's Worth. Consumer affairs programme presented by David Stafford.

9.00 Film: The Day of the Locust (1975). Novelist Nathanial West's vision of Hollywood as Hell is given a memorably macabre treatment by British director John Schlesinger in this, his second movie made there. Atmospherically set in the 1930s, the picture's title is clarified by a horrifying end sequence involving a swarm of film fans at a premiere, though few who appear in this are without insect qualities. Among the grotesques are Burgess Meredith's faded vaudeville star (reduced to door-to-door selling), his would-be starlet daughter Karen Black and her uncertain suitor Donald Sutherland. William Atherton's newly-arrived studio artist is the lens through which we watch them chase clouds of fame. Geraldine Page, Bo Hopkins and Lelia Goldoni also appear.

11.35 Black on Black: Lively magazine aimed at Britain's black community.

12.25 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day; 6.55, 7.55 Weather; 7.00, 8.00 Today's news; 7.25, 8.25 Sport; 7.30, 8.30 Headlines; 7.45 Thought for the Day; 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament; 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: Spring gardening.
10.00 News.
10.02 From our own Correspondent.
10.30 New Wine in Old Bottles. Contemporary relevance of sites in the Holy Land.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Thirty-Minute Theatre. Cafe Society by Alun Owen.†
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983.† 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers; 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. Dear Veronica by Tessa Krailing.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 Great Zimbabwe. Margaret Horsfield visits the ruined city just south of the Sahara.
4.40 Story Time: A Russian Childhood by Sofya Kovalevskaya (6).
5.00 PM: 5.50 Shipping Forecast: 5.55 Weather; Programme News
6.00 News; Financial Report
6.30 In The Air From Amsterdam. Anthony Holden visits Holland's capital.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now
7.50 A Shepherd's Tale.
8.35 In Business.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope; 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Just a Minute.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Rover by Joseph Conrad (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.
ENGLAND VHF except: 6.25am-6.30 Weather; Forecast. 1.55pm-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM. 11.00 Study on 4: What Are We Doing to the Children? 11.30-12.10 Open University. 11.30 The Harpsichord in the Continuo. 11.50 Open Forum.

The Grumbleweeds Radio Show – on ITV (times vary)

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Beethoven, Hindemith, Destouches; records.† 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Auber, Haydn, Walton records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Sibelius; records.†
10.00 Henze and Mozart: Concert.†
11.00 Music for Holy Week BBC singers: Lotti, Bruckner, Poulenc, Vaughan Williams. †
11.35 Beethoven: Piano recital.†
12.30 Midday Concert BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Rodrigo.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert part 2 Elgar.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Brahms Chamber Music: †
4.05 Britten and Dvorak: Concert.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Bach Cello Suites.†
7.00 Anacreon: Acts de ballet, music by Rameau (sung in French); records.†
8.00 Stockhausen: Gruppen.†
8.30 Cross Purposes with Frederic Raphael.
8.50 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Beethoven, Mozart, Strauss.†
9.50 Academy of St Martin-in-The-Fields String Octet: John Woolrich, Colin Matthews, Richard Rodney Bennett.†
10.45 Bach's 48: Piano Recital.†
11.15 News.
VHF only – Open University: 6.15am Organic Chemistry 6.35-6.55 Devotional Hinduism

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music while you work.† 12.30 Judith Chalmers including 2.2 Sports Desk.† 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.2 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.2, 5.30 Sports Desk.† 6.00 Steve Jones including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mw only)† 7.30 Hubert Gregg says I Call it Style. 8.30 Folk on 2.† 9.30 Wit's end.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Law Game. 10.30 Brian Matthew († from midnight). 1.00 The Radio Orchestra.† 2.00 Patrick Lunt.†

Radio 1

6.00 Mike Smith. 7.00 Mike Reid. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. including 5.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline. 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close. VHF RADIO 1 and 2: 5.00am. with Radio 2 10.00am with Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am with Radio 2

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 7.30 The Fred Woods Collection 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The World of Uldidge. 8.30 Arranged for the Piano 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery 10.15 Lord Harewood's Musical Musings. 10.30 Rock Salad 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Letter from London 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Brahms' Chamber Music 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Ann Veronica. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Prüfstand's Progress 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Letter from London 9.25 Paperback Choice 9.30 Rock Salad 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Latin '83. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook: News Summary 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 English Baroque Music 2.30 Ann Veronica. 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk 4.30 Waveguide 5.45 The World Today (all times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC WALES. 12.57-1.00pm News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 12.10-1.15am –Omnibus with Richard Baker. 1.15 News of Wales headlines and weather. Close. SCOTLAND 12.55-1.00pm Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.10am Scottish news summary and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland news. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland news. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.10 Northern Ireland news headlines and weather. Close. ENGLAND 6.00-6.25 Regional news magazine. 12.15am Close.

S4C

Starts: 2.10pm Ffalabalam. 2.20 Pakeezah. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala.. 5.00 Bilidowcar. 5.30 Battlestar Galatica. 6.25 Ark on the Move. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 Elinor. 8.40 Pontydd. 9.45 Joan of Arc. 10.30 Whatever You Didn't Get. 11.25 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 10.30 am Contact. 10.55 Country Rhapsody. 11.05 Joe 90. 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 3.30-4.00 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Calendar. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Grumbleweeds Radio Show. 11.30 Strictly Private. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 10.30am Tarzan. 11.20-11.30 Cartoon. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Grumbleweeds Radio Show. 11.30 Were You There? 11.50 News. Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 10.30 am Enchanted House. 10.40-11.30 It's a Musical World: Elkie Brooks. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Famlier. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Grumbleweeds Radio Show. 11.30 Live at the Millionaire. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.30am Sesame Street. 10.30 Cartoon. 10.40 Matt and Jenny on the wilderness trail. 11.05-11.30 World We Live In. 12.30pm-1.00 International Darts. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Mr Merlin. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Top Club 11.30 New Avengers. 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 10.30 am Black Beauty. 10.55 Beyond Westworld. 11.45-12.00 Fish out of Water 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Job Spot. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.35 What's Your Problem? 7.05-7.35 Late Call. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 10.30 am Watoo Watoo. 10.40 Joe 90. 11.05-11.30 History Makers. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Holding the Fort. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Wisbech. 11.30 All Kinds fo Country: Roger Whittaker. 12.30 am Props of the Passion, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Cockleshell Bay. 12.30 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20 News. 3.30-4.00 Entertainers 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 9 to 5. 7.05-7.35 Looks Familiar 11.30 The Streets of San Fransisco. 12.25am Weather/Closedown.

TVS

As Lndon except: 10.30 Cartoon. 10.40-11.30 Poseidon Files. 1.20-1.30pm News. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Rdio. 6.00- Coast to Coast. 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Grumbleweeds Radio Show 11.30 Showcase. 11.45 Portrait of a Legend: Merle Haggard. 12.10am Company. Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 10.30am Polar Regions. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Superstar Profile: Alan Alda. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.05-7.35 Grumbleweeds Radio Show. 11.30 Journey to the Unknown. 12.30am Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 9.30am Young Ramsay. 10.25 Praire Habitat. 10.40-11.30 Space 1999. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Entertainers. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.35 9 to 5. 7.05-7.35 Looks Familiar. 11.30 Streets of San Francisco. 12.25am Postcript. 12.31 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 9.40am Film Fun. 10.05 Dick Tracy Returns. 10.25 Stingray. 10.50 Central Sport. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Afternoon Serial. 5.15-5.45 Looks Familiar. 6.00 Crossroads 6.25 News. 7.05-7.35 Grumbleweeds Radio Show 11.30 News. 11.35 Timeless Land. 12.35am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon 10.40 Crazy World of Sport. 11.05-11.30 Black Beauty 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Young Doctor. 5.15-5.45 Keep it in the Family. 6.00 News 6.40 Crossroads. 7.05-7.35 Grumbleweeds Radio Show 11.30 Strictly Private. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES

As London except. 6.00pm-6.40 Wales at Six: With Michael Lloyd-Williams and Alan Rustad.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am News 9.30 Young Ramsay 10.25 Cartoon. 10.35 Animated Classics. 11.25-11.30 Captain Nemo. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 The Gaffer. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.05-7.35 Grumbleweeds Radio Show 11.30 The Waiters (Benny Hill). 12.00 What Are You Worth? 12.05am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † STEREO. ★BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT.

Four Nazis to stand trial

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Four men in their seventies are to go on trial here in the autumn on charges of deporting Jews from the South of France to their deaths in Auschwitz during the war.

The four former members of the SS, Walter Nährich 74, Modest Graf Korff, 74, both from Bad Godesberg, which is now part of Bonn, Richard Freise, 74, from Lohmar, near Bonn, and Rolf Bilharz, 73, from Stuttgart, are accused of organizing the deportations between March 1942 and May 1944 and causing the resulting deaths of 73,000 Jews.

Three of the accused deny any personal responsibility for the deportations, saying they believed the Jews were being sent to work in the east. Herr Bilharz, however, has admitted that he knew about the fate of the Jews.

The trial is expected to last many months, and two former Nazis, Kurt Lishcka and Herbert Hagen, sentenced recently to 10 and six years imprisonment for war crimes, are expected to be called as witnesses.

The trial will take place shortly before proceedings open against Klaus Barbie, also from Bad Godesberg. The Gestapo chief of Lyons, now under arrest in france. One of those who have brought the case in Germany is the French lawyer, M Serge Klarsfeld, who revealed Barbie's presence in Bolivia.



Three conductors and three orchestras prepare for a unique event in the London Symphony Orchestra season at Barbican Hall – today's performance of Stockhausen's "Grupper". Edward Downes (left), Claudio Abbado and James Judd will coordinate the 109 players

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Formal outrage from the Caledonian wing

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Secretary of State for Energy, made the formal statement yesterday appointing Mr Ian MacGregor chairman of the coal board. The Labour Opposition made the formal outrage.

Mr MacGregor got the job on a broad basis of disagreement between Government and opposition. Mr Lawson suggested that Mr MacGregor knew a lot about coal mines. Labour members denied it.

Mr Lawson suggested that Mr MacGregor's age (70) would not prevent Mr MacGregor, from time to time, going down coal mines. Labour members denied that, too. Mr Lawson suggested that Mr MacGregor was a Scotsman. Labour members achieved the feat of denying that as well.

The fact that he is a Scotsman is one of the few facts about Mr MacGregor which is not a matter of opinion. Either he is one, or he is not.

The fact that Mr Lawson was able to arouse Labour disagreement simply by asserting that Mr MacGregor was a Scotsman was a tribute to this minister's fabled powers of controversy. So some account is surely in order of yesterday's dispute on the subject of to which ethnic group Mr MacGregor belonged.

Giving the House some account of Mr MacGregor's background and qualification who was sent to Washington by the Government during the war to deal with certain aspects of the purchase of arms from the United States."

But at the controversial phrase, "Mr MacGregor is a Scotsman", there was a considerabel din from Caledonian Labour memers. They shouted denials that this man was a member of the master race. "He's an Amercian, he's an American", they cried.

They seemed to be asking one another: when did this American ever scribblee a few Waverley novels, paint the Forht Bridge and than start again once it was finished, climb up Eros on the night of the England-Scotland game, urinate in the lift of a Gorbals high-rise – or perform any of the othe feats for which the race is renowned?

Mr Dinnis Canavan, thje left wing Labour member for Stirlingshire, West, was especially insulted. Unlike this American, Mr Canavan has been a practising Scotsman all his life.

When Mr Lswson got to the bit where Mr MacGregor was sent to Washington during the war, Mr Canavan roared: "Send 'im bark."

When Mr Lawson resumed his seat after the statement, Mr John Smith, the Opposition spokesman on energy, took up the race issue. "Mr MacGregor may be a Scot by birth, but he is an American by choice", he said, thus depicting Mr MacGregor as a sort of managerial Burgess or Maclean who had fled Scotland, perhaps because of misguided idealism, for what he had erroneously considered a superior economic system.

Perhaps Mr Smith was protesting too much? Perhaps Mr Smith had something to hide? True, he has the accent and the constituency (Lanark, North). But could there be a more sinisterly English name than "John Smith"?

Apart from this, the parliamentary uproar over Mr MacGregor's appointment passed off uneventfully.

One of two Conservative backbenchers expressed disappointment at our having to send to America for a chairman of a Briish nationalised industry – or to Scotland. But there, for the time being, members were prepared to leave the matter.

Earlier, there were complaints at question time about breakfast parliament. Members complained about the new way in which the account of the previous day's proceedings is presented on BBC radio's *Today* programme.

Mr Frank Hooley, a Labour backbencher, protested to the Leader of the House, Mr John Biffen, that it was "trivial and frivolous." Perhaps there was thought to be too much emphasis on the "Famous Five" – Mrs Thatcher, Mr Foot, Mr Jenkins, Mr Steel, and Mr Canavan.

The show – presumably called *Good Morning Voters* – seemed to need major changes. In Aitken-like mood, Mr Hooley said it was time "the House took control" over the broadcasting of its proceedings.

One of the complaints perhaps is that the Famous Five are allowed to do what they like without any discipline from the programme controller, Mr Speaker Thomas. It was not clear whether Mr Hooley wanted more or less of Ford (Ben – of Bradford North) or Rippon (Geoffrey, Hexham). Perhaps he wants more Hooley. But at the next general election Jay is going – Douglas (Battersea North).

Hopes are 'gloomy' for Poles seeking asylum

Continued from page 1

immediately found passages to other European countries.

The Home Office said that the six remaining people from the vessel were "unaccounted for"

Immigrant welfare workers are gloomy about the chances of an of the refugees being granted political asylum. Because of the technical details of their flight from the ship, they will all be judged under the immigration rules used in the case of the Romanian Mr Stancu Papusoiu, whose repatriation will be the subject of a debate in the House of Lords today.

As visitors from a ship, the Poles were given 24 hours' leave to stay in Britain. By the time most of them had made their way to London, talked to Polish welfare organizations, and approached the immigration authorities, the 24 hours had expired, thus making them illegal immigrants. Under the present rules, illegal immigrants have no right of appeal if they are refused leave to stay.

According to some of the welfare organizations, the refugees were shocked to find that the immigration rules had changed on March 10.

Sydney crowds mob Princess of Wales

Continued from page 1

hesitant "Pom" airman, but "this vast and exciting land" had made him feel utterly at home by the open and forthright welcome they had given him.

The Prince said he hoped some of the sounds and smells of the real Australia were being impressed on the sub-conscious of nine-months-old Prince William.

He described Australia as a "lucky country". He felt sure its people would take the opportunities and challenges it offered in overcoming their short-term problems.

The speeches over, the Prince and Princess watched a short programme of singing and dancing performed in the shadow of the Opera House, Australia's cultural centre. It included the dancing of a pop number by high school girls.

The nine schoolgirls, aged from 12 to 16, wore stunning skintight costumes of red, white and blue.

The Princess was surrounded by the crowds as the party made their way to their waiting car. At one moment she was almost engulfed by well-wishers, hundreds of whom ducked under barriers and ran towards her.

Only firmness by the police prevented the walkabout from degenerating into chaos as a sea of hands stretched out towards the Princess. She was showered with flowers and presents for Prince William as she reached out to shake as many hands as possible. At times, it seemed she would be pulled bodily into the crowd, so great was their enthusiasm.

Half-a-dozen anti-royalists had a hostile reception from the massive crowd. A small placard which read: "Go home Royals" was ripped from their hands by an old lady, torn to shreds and thrown at their feet. Special Branch officers had to protect them from hostile neighbours.

Hundreds of people thronged around the Rolls-Royce as the Prince and Princess prepared to drive to Parliament House. As the motorcade drove off, the city centre came to a standstill.

At Parliament House a tumultuous welcome before going in to lunch with Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister. After resting for the afternoon, they attended a ball at the Wentworth hotel.

The 486 guests dined on a menu of lobster, beef fillet and strawberries. Then Prince Charles took his wife on to the parquet floor to lead the dancing. His vigorous approach left some guests surprised as he entered into the informal spirit of Australia.

Another photograph page 6

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh opens the Billy Butlin Youth Recreation Centre and attends a charity luncheon in aid of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, St John, Jersey, 11.20; as President of the Westminster Abbey Trust he chairs a meeting of Trustees at Buckingham Palace, 5; and as an honorary member he attends the 80th anniversary dinner of the Crimes Club, Piccadilly Hotel, W1 7.15

The Duke of Kent, as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits the Ferranti company at Edinburgh, 3; and as Patron and President he visits the Edinburgh branch of the British Computer Society, City Chambers, Edinburgh, 6.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Ulster Defence Regiment Banquet, Mansion House, 7.15.

New exhibitions

Work by Richard Long, Arnolfini Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol; Tues to Sat 11 to 8, closed Sun and Mon (until May 7).

Summer exhibition for Cookham Festival, Stanley Spencer Gallery, King's Hall, High Street, Cookham-on-Thames; 11 to 5 before Easter, 10.30 to 6 after Easter (until March 31).

Fresh and Refreshing: New paintings of corners of the countryside by Mervyn Goode, Fraser Carver Gallery, High Street, Thames Ditton; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5 (until April 16).

Paintings, collages and constructions by Michael Rennie, Festival Gallery, Pierrepont Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5 (until April 16).

Three Canadian sculptors, arranged by the Canadian High Commission, Bradford Museum and Art Gallery, Cartwright Hall; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Apil 1 (until May 8).

The West Country Scene: Paintings, drawings and prints over two centuries, New Gallery, Abele Tree House, 9 Fore Street, Dudleigh Salterton; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until April 23).

Acton Scott Working Farm Museum, demonstrating life on a Shropshire upland farm before the petrol engine, Acton Scott, near Church Streeton; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun and Bank Holidays 10 to 6 (until Oct 31).

Paintings by Billy Paterson, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until April 17).

Talks, lectures

Technology of stone tools and weapons, by Stephen Kerry; Bradford Industrial Museum, Moorside Road, 7.30

Music

Piano recital by Richard Orlando Thompson, Henry Wood Hall, Glasgow, 7.30.

Concert by St Cecilia Choral Society with the Aurelian Ensemble, Christ Church, Chelmsford, 7.30.

Organ recital by Martin Schehenburg, Colston Hall, Bristol, 7.30.

Concert by Hallé Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Concert by Belfast Chorale and Belfast Youth Chorale, Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast, 8.

Music to Taste, an evening with a Victorian family, with Pamela Cook (contralto), Anthony Hodson, Dave Shorten, John and Michael Neaum (male voice quartet), Michael Neaum (piano) and Cantamus; Civic Theatre, Mansfield, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,090

ACROSS
1 Blue-stocking queen's domain? (5).
4 Heavenly being given port! (9).
9 Literary exercise – one concerned with exactitude (9).
10 Part of the hall owner let (5).
11 Scolding for Jack, perhaps (6).
12 "In a drear-nighted ——" (Keats) (8).
14 Enlarge in discourse about the right to banish (10).
16 Papers connected with this strike? (4).
19 Nobleman appears almost before time (4).
20 Worker translated sonnet about scholar's love (5-5).
22 These fellows could be communists (8).
23 Slip away and possibly see about drink (6)
26 Poetry disliked by schoolboy? (5)
27 Brook gets a £1,000 return in a way (9).
28 A type of statesman of the Restoration (9).
29 Absorbed in procedure of board meeting? (5).

DOWN
1 Replace peers sued for riot (9).
2 Leave river to get a tin-opener (5).
3 Estrange a goddess? That's about right (8).
4 Barren – a free rendering (4).
5 Striving to give story pungency (10).
6 Mitigates view of a British author (6).
7 Objects of the drivers' strikes (4-5).
8 Let down by one who's borrowed a quid (5).
13 Made unhappy by courses I'’o taken up (10).
15 Insane craving caused parson to lose head (9).
17 American detective seen in more colourful fashion (9).
18 Little time for wild celery (8).
21 Part of dog star (6).
22 Complaint for officer in charge in short (5).
24 Airman goes up to the edge (5).
25 Christopher Robin's acquaintance? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,089

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending March 20:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 16.65m
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 16.55m
3 This Is Your Life, Thames, 15.10m
4 Family Fortunes, Central, 14.95m
5 3-2-1, Yorkshire, 14.20m
6 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 13.40m
7 Crossroads (Thurs), Central, 12.75m
8 Murder on Flight 502, ITV, 12.55m
9 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 12.50m
10 Punchlines, LWT, 12.40m

BBC 1
1 The Citadel, 13.55m
2 The Kenny Everett Television Show, 12.30m
3 The British Academy Awards, 11.60m
4 Top of the Pops, 11.50m
5 Holiday '83, 11.25m
6 Dallas, 10.40m
7 Cagney and Lacey, 10.30m
8 Open All Hours, 10.25m
9 Jim'll Fix It, 9.95m
10 The Paras, 9.90m

BBC 2
1 Fantastic Voyage, 6.40m
2 Pot Black '83, 6.25m
3 My Cousin Rachel, 6.25m
4 Russell Harty (Tues), 6.15m
5 Just Another Day, 5.30m
6 The Baker Street Boys, 4.30m
7 M*A*S*H, 4.00m
8 Dear Ladies, 3.80m
8=The Last Song, 3.80m
10 Tucker's Luck, 3.75m

CH4
1 The Triangle Factory Fire Scandal, 2.65m
2 Upstairs, Downstairs, 2.30m
3 Mini Pops, 1.80m
3=Brookside (Tues), 1.80m
5 Brookside (Wed), 1.65m
6 The Avengers, 1.60m
7 Basketball (Mon), 1.55m
8 Treasure Hunt, 1.48m
9 Unforgettable, 1.35m
9=Cheers, 1.35m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Pobol y Cwm, BBC, 169,000
2 Yng Nghwmni, Ind, 166,000
3 S.O.S. yn Galw (Gari Tryfan), BBC, 148,000
4 Dyfroedd Byw, Ind, 135,000
5 Y byd en Ei Le, HTV, 118,000
In English:
1 The Avengers, 179,000
2 Battlestar Galactica, 128,000
3 Brookside (Wed), 124,000
4 The Munsters, 94,000
4=Brookside (Thurs), 94,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with previous week's figures in parenthesis) are:
BBC 1 Breakfast Time, Mon to Fri 1.7m (1.7m).
TV-am Good Morning Britain, Mon to Fri 0.4m (0.5m), Sat 2.0m (1.4m), Sun 0.6m (0.5m).

Broadcaster's Audience Research Board

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, conclusion of remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): British Shipbuilders Bill, Committee. Debate on the broadcasting of Parliament. Debate on the deportation of Mr Stancu Papusoiu to Romania.

Anniversaries

Births: Arturo Toscanini, Parma, Italy, 1867; Sir Edwin Lutyens, architect, London, 1869. Deaths: Emmanuel Swedenborg, scientist and philosopher, London, 1772; John Keble, pioneer of the Oxford Movement, Bournemouth, 1866; Captain Robert Scott wrote the last entry in his diary, 11 miles from One Ton depot, Antarctica, 1912.

One-parent guide

The National Council for One Parent Families has issued a new edition of the booklet *Single and Pregnant: A Guide to Benefits*, to help single pregnant women and single mothers to find their way through the complex benefit system and lodge the claims they are entitled to. The booklet is available from the council, 255 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2LX, telephone 01-267 1361.

Roads

London and South-East: A3-16/A4: Hogarth roundabout fly over, Chiswick, closed for repairs 9.30am to 3pm. M20: Lane closures at Maidstone bypass between junction with A20 (Coldharbour) and A249. A25: One lane only, temporary signals, Guildford to Dorking road at Coast Hill near Westcott village.

Wales and West: A55: Roadworks at Conwy Bridge, Gwynedd. A4/A37: Temporary one-way system on Bath Road/Wells Road, Bristol. M5: Lane closures both ways between junctions 10 (Cheltenham) and 12 (Gloucester). North bound exit slip road closed at junction 25 (Taunton); diversion via junction 26 for Taunton traffic.

Midlands and East Anglia: A49: Temporary signals at Ludlow bypass. M1: Lane closures north bound and on slip roads between junctions 27 and 28 near Mansfield. A1: One carriageway shared between Connington and Sawtry.

North: A6: Temporary traffic lights on Preston Road, Whittle-le-Woods. A1: Southbound carriageway shared at Micklefield, near Garforth.

Scotland: A739: Northbound carriageway shared off-peak at Clyde Tunnel. A9: Roadworks between Killiecrankie and Calvine. A77: Lane closures southbound south of Newton Mearns.

The papers

On the British Leyland strike over "washing time", the Daily Mirror comments: "For four years BL has been winning concessions from its workers without having to pay for them . . . The chairman of BL should find out how it is that such a trivial issue can cause such a stupid strike which stops the production of such a vital new car."

The Reagan Administration's interim solution to European missile deployment "may add up to little more than a cop-out solution", The Wall Street Journal said yesterday. "We will be handing the Soviets an invitation to drag on negotiations . . . leaving them in their position of superiority and hamstringing our own efforts to make Western defences credible."

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.75	1.67
Austria Sch	26.15	24.45
Belgium Fr	75.00	71.00
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	13.10	12.40
Finland Mkk	8.40	7.90
France Fr	11.00	10.45
Germany DM	3.67	3.48
Greece Dr	127.50	117.50
Hongkong $	10.10	9.55
Ireland Pt	1.16	1.10
Italy Lira	2140.00	2050.00
Japan Yen	367.00	347.00
Netherlands Gld	4.11	3.91
Norway Kr	11.00	10.40
Portugal Esc	153.00	138.00
South Africa Rd	1.81	1.64
Spain Pta	200.00	190.00
Sweden Kr	11.47	10.87
Switzerland Fr	3.15	2.98
USA $	1.50	1.45
Yugoslavia Dnr	112.00	105.00

Retail Price Index: 327.3.
London: The *FT* Index closed down 1.4 at 655.5.

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure over the SE will give way to trough of low pressure in W across most of Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SE, Central S and N, E England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Early frost, becoming cloudy, some rain spreading from W; winds variable, light, becoming W fresh; max 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

SW and NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Rain or drizzle, hill fog clearing, sunny intervals, scattered showers later; winds SW veering W to NW moderate to fresh, increasing strong; max 8 to 9C (46 to 48F).

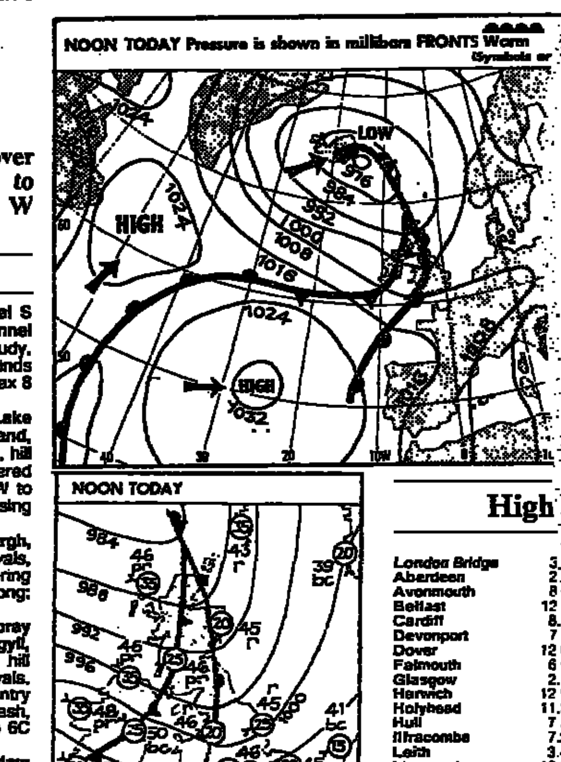
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: *Rain at first, sunny intervals*, scattered showers later; wind S veering W, modeate, increasing fresh to strong; max 7C (45F).

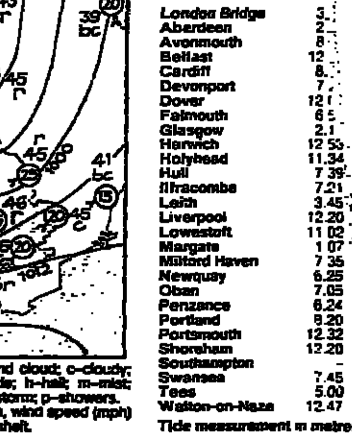
Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE and NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Rain or drizzle, hill fog patches clearing, sunny intervals, frequent showers later becoming wintry on hills; winds S veering W to NW, fresh, increasing strong to gale; max 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorow and Thursday: Wintry showers, sunny intervals. Cold and windy.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW veering W, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind veering W, strong or gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 6.44 am. Sun sets: 7.28 pm
Moon sets: 7.29 am. Moon rises: 8.23 pm
Last Quarter April 5.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High

London Bridge	3.
Aberdeen	2
Avonmouth	8
Belfast	12
Cardiff	8.
Devonport	7
Dover	12
Falmouth	6 5
Glasgow	2.1
Harwich	12 55
Holyhead	11.34
Hull	7 39
Ilfracombe	7.21
Leith	3.45
Liverpool	12.20
Lowestoft	11 02
Margate	1 07
Milford Haven	7 35
Newquay	6.25
Oban	7.05
Penzance	6.24
Portland	8.20
Portsmouth	12.32
Shoreham	12.20
Southampton	–
Swansea	7.45
Tees	5.00
Walton-on-Naze	12.47

Tide measurement in metres: 1

Lighting-up time

London 7.58 pm to 6.12 am
Bristol 8.08 pm to 6.22 am
Edinburgh 8.14 pm to 6.20 am
Manchester 8.08 pm to 6.19 am
Penzance 8.18 pm to 6.35 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	7	45	Guernsey	f	6	43
Birmingham	c	7	45	Inverness	f	7	45
Blackpool	s	7	45	Jersey	s	6	43
Bristol	f	8	46	London	c	8	46
Cardiff	f	8	45	Manchester	f	7	45
Edinburgh	s	8	46	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	f	8	46	Ronaldsway	s	8	46

London

Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 9C (48F); min 6pm to 6am, 1C (34F). Humidity: 6pm, 59 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1011.6 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

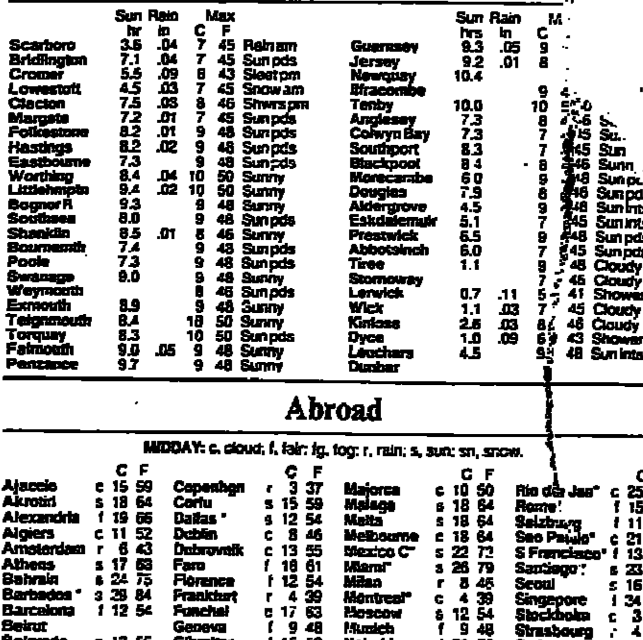
Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Worthing, Torquay, Glasgow, Tenby: 10C (50F); lowest day max: Lerwick, Cape Wrath, 5C (41F); highest rainfall: Lerwick, 0.11 in; highest sunshine: Newquay, 10.4 hr.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:

Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.



Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	3.6	.04	7	45	Rain am
Bridlington	7.1	.04	7	45	Sun pds
Cromer	5.5	.09	6	43	Sleet pm
Lowestoft	4.5	.03	7	45	Snow am
Clacton	7.5	.03	8	46	Shwrs pm
Margate	7.2	.01	7	45	Sun pds
Folkestone	8.2	.01	9	48	Sun pds
Hastings	8.2	.02	9	48	Sun pds
Eastbourne	7.3		9	48	Sun pds
Worthing	8.4	.04	10	50	Sunny
Littlehmptn	9.4	.02	10	50	Sunny
Bognor R	9.3		9	48	Sunny
Southsea	8.0		9	48	Sun pds
Shanklin	8.5	.01	8	46	Sunny
Bournemth	7.4		9	48	Sun pds
Poole	7.3		9	48	Sun pds
Swanage	9.0		9	48	Sunny
Weymouth			8	46	Sun pds
Exmouth	8.9		9	48	Sunny
Teignmouth	8.4		10	50	Sunny
Torquay	8.3		10	50	Sun pds
Falmouth	9.0	.05	9	48	Sunny
Penzance	9.7		9	48	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	9.3	.05	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	9.2	.01	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newquay	10.4		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ilfracombe			9	4[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenby	10.0		10	50	[illegible]
Anglesey	7.3		8	46	Su[illegible]
Colwyn Bay	7.3		7	45	Su[illegible]
Southport	8.3		7	45	Sun
Blackpool	8 4		8	46	Sunn[illegible]
Morecambe	6 0		9	48	Sun p[illegible]
Douglas	7.9		8	46	Sun pds
Aldergrove	4.5		9	48	Sun ints
Eskdalemuir	5.1		7	45	Sun ints
Prestwick	6.5		9	48	Sun pds
Abbotsinch	6.0		7	45	Sun pds
Tiree	1.1		9	48	Cloudy
Stornoway			7	45	Cloudy
Lerwick	0.7	.11	5	41	Showers
Wick	1.1	.03	7	45	Cloudy
Kinloss	2.6	.03	8	46	Cloudy
Dyce	1.0	.09	6	43	Showers
Leuchars	4.5		9	48	Sun ints
Dunbar					

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	15	59	Copenhgn	r	3	37
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Corfu	s	15	59
Alexandria	f	19	66	Dallas *	s	12	54
Algiers	c	11	52	Dublin	c	8	46
Amsterdam	r	6	43	Dubrovnik	c	13	55
Athens	s	17	63	Faro	f	16	61
Bahrain	s	24	75	Florence	f	12	54
Barbados *	s	29	84	Frankfurt	r	4	39
Barcelona	f	12	54	Funchal	c	17	63
Beirut				Geneva	f	9	48
Belgrade	s	13	55	Gibraltar	f	15	59
Berlin	f	9	48	Helsinki	s	3	37
Bermuda *	f	18	64	Hongkong	c	18	64
Biarritz	f	11	52	Innsbruck	f	9	48
Boulogne	f	6	43	Istanbul	s	15	59
Bordeaux	r	9	48	Jiddah	c	30	86
Brussels	f	7	45	Jo'burg	f	28	82
Budapest	s	10	50	Karachi	s	23	73
Buen Aires *	f	22	72	Las Palmas	c	19	66
Cairo	s	21	70	Lisbon	c	14	57
Cape Tn	s	23	73	Locarno	c	9	48
C'blanca	r	13	55	L Angeles *	s	15	59
Chicago *	c	8	46	Luxembg	s	4	39
Cologne	f	8	46	Madrid	f	12	54

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	c	10	50	Rio de Jan *	c	25	77
Malaga	s	18	64	Rome	f	15	59
Malta	s	18	64	Salzburg	f	11	52
Melbourne	c	18	64	Sao Paulo *	c	21	70
Mexico C *	s	22	72	S Francisco *	f	13	55
Miami *	s	26	79	Santiago *	s	23	73
Milan	r	8	46	Seoul	s	16	61
Montreal *	c	4	39	Singapore	f	34	93
Moscow	s	12	54	Stockholm	c	3	37
Munich	f	9	48	Strasbourg	r	4	39
Nairobi	f	26	79	Sydney			
Naples	f	12	54	Tangier	f	15	59
New Delhi	s	25	77	Tel Aviv			
New York *	c	7	45	Tenerife	c	18	64
Nice	r	7	45	Tokyo	c	12	54
Oslo	c	2	36	Toronto			
Ottawa				Tunis	f	17	63
Paris	f	7	45	Valencia	c	16	61
Peking	s	17	63	Vancouver *	c	7	45
Perth	f	26	79	Venice	c	11	52
Prague	f	5	41	Vienna	c	11	52
Reykjavik	sn	2	36	Warsaw	c	7	45
Rhodes				Washington *	r	8	46
Riyadh	f	28	82	Zurich	f	8	46

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available